

24,788 S. Vietnamese Known Hurt Casualty Rate for Civilians Doubles Under Red Invasion

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Aug. 27 (UPI).—The casualty rate among South Vietnamese civilians has increased more than 100 percent since the current Communist offensive began in April, American officials said yesterday.

The latest available statistics show that 24,788 civilians had been wounded by the end of July. This was an average of 6,197 a month, compared to 2,700 for each of the six months preceding the offensive.

Reports on what kind of wounds the civilians suffered during the offensive, information that sometimes suggests which side was responsible for the injury, have not yet begun to reach Saigon, the officials say.

Even more civilians have been hurt than the statistics show, according to the officials. There have been no reports, for example, from the worst battlegrounds such as those at Quang Tri and

An Loc. The reporting system itself is based on the records of South Vietnamese hospitals. Many of the civilian wounded never reached these hospitals and therefore are not counted.

Death Toll Unknown

Several thousand civilians have certainly been killed in the current offensive, but no one knows just how many. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., has estimated that 15,000 died in the first five weeks of the enemy drive. However, American officials say that they are unable either to confirm the senator's estimate or to offer figures of their own, since there is no comprehensive system for reporting civilian deaths in South Vietnam.

The monthly average of civilian war casualties after the 1968 Tet offensive was 6,926. The increase in the rate of casualties after the Tet offensive was 373 percent.

The North Vietnamese began the Tet offensive at a time when numerous large-scale operations were being conducted across South Vietnam and civilian casualties were running nearly 4,000 a month. Just before the latest offensive, little fighting was being reported and allied officials were asserting that most of the country had been pacified.

'Greater Shock Impact'

"The sense of security had greatly increased before this offensive," one American official said. "I think the shock impact on the total population has been much greater this time."

According to data compiled for last year, when a total of 38,298 civilians wounded were reported, 63 percent of the victims had been hurt by mines and mortars, 19 percent by guns and grenades and 18 percent by artillery shells and bombs. In 1968, when the total was 76,703 wounded, the percentages were 44 percent as a result of mines and mortars, 20 percent from guns and grenades and 36 percent from artillery and bombing.

In the past, allied military men said that civilian casualties from mines and mortars could generally be attributed to the enemy, while they felt they were largely responsible for casualties from artillery, and exclusively for those caused by bombing. But the allies also use some mines and government troops often use mortars. In recent months, the enemy has made widespread use of heavy artillery.

Hanoi Sends In More Men

(Continued from Page 1)

Force units are believed headed for the 304th, 308th and 325th Divisions engaged in the battle of Quang Tri. They also may be used to bolster the 324B Division threatening the southern and western defenses of Hue and a new division pressing Da Nang and holding parts of the Que Son Valley to the south of that city.

U.S. officials said supplies are still getting through to these divisions in the northern theater of South Vietnam despite massive U.S. air strikes and the mining of North Vietnamese harbors.

One source noted that North Vietnamese troops fired 3,000 rounds of ammunition in the Quang Tri area in one recent day. He said military commanders would not allow that expenditure of ammunition unless they were confident of a continuing flow of supplies.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird recently conceded that North Vietnam still has the military capacity to take another punch at one or more strategic points in South Vietnam.

Los Angeles Times



BOOM—Village youngsters holding their ears as South Vietnamese artillerymen open fire on enemy positions on nearby road during last week's fighting near Que Son.

GAO Sees GOP Election Violations

(Continued from Page 1)

minor and technical," the statement said. The Western White House had no comment.

Concerning the \$750,000 allegedly funneled through Mexico, Devan L. Shumway, chief spokesman for the Nixon committee, said: "That figure is ridiculously high."

Sources close to the investigation said that GAO attorneys felt that a strong case could only be made on alleged violations involving \$350,000 kept in Mr. Stans' safe and the \$114,000 traced to the Watergate suspect's bank account.

Mr. Stans said that he could not tell when the Justice Department would finish its review of the GAO allegations and said that he had no idea if it would be completed before the Nov. 7 election.

Checks Covered

Sources close to the investigation say such exchanges are made so that the checks cannot be traced as campaign contributions.

The audit says that the \$350,000 was deposited on May 25 in the bank account of the Media Committee to Re-Elect the President.

Although the audit says that the deposit slip has the following notation, "cash on hand prior to April 4, 1972, from 1968 campaign," the report states that Mr. Stans claims that the money was not left over from 1968 but represented contributions from this year.

The report says that Hugh J. Sloan, campaign treasurer at the time, stated that before the \$350,000 was deposited in the bank, it was kept in a safe in the office of Mr. Stans' secretary and that only Mr. Sloan and Mr. Stans had access to the safe.

Mr. Sloan abruptly quit as campaign treasurer in July for what he said were "personal reasons."

Noting that the GAO does not have the power to subpoena witnesses or records, the report makes no claim to be complete and says that it has been "impossible to close certain gaps."

In addition, the report says that G. Gordon Liddy, the former finance counsel to the Nixon committee, declined to discuss the matter with them.

Mr. Liddy was fired on June 28 because he refused to answer FBI questions about the Water-

gate incident. The GAO audit places five campaign checks totaling \$114,000 in Mr. Liddy's hands. This is the money that was traced to the Watergate suspect's bank account.

Normal Procedure

Jack Hushen, chief spokesman for the Justice Department, said that the alleged GAO violations will be "handled in the normal way—reviewed by department attorneys to determine if more information is needed and if an FBI investigation is called for."

Mr. Hushen said that he could not tell when the Justice Department would finish its review of the GAO allegations and said that he had no idea if it would be completed before the Nov. 7 election.

After the review or investiga-

tion, if the Justice Department attorneys believe that there are grounds for indictments of any Nixon officials, Mr. Hushen said, the case would be presented to a grand jury.

The penalty for violating any provision of the Campaign Finance Act is a maximum fine of \$1,000 and a jail sentence of up to one year for each violation.

Stans Calls Report Rushed Out

To Meet Democrats' Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

the transaction was completed before April 7, when contributions became reportable under the 1971 Federal Election Campaign Act.

Mr. Stans said, the statement that there are "possible violations in the way Republicans handled some contributions violates the act, which gives the GAO the power to investigate election financing.

Contrary to Mandate

"This sheer speculation is contrary to the mandate of the GAO under the Election Act and beyond the terms of the statute and constitutes a fundamental violation of traditional concepts of fair play and the proper administration of justice," Mr. Stans said.

Mr. Stans also criticized the act as "a highly technical piece of legislation" whose requirements "virtually invite human error and technical oversight."

Mr. Stans said that committee members cooperated fully in providing all that the GAO auditors asked them for and that the effort detracted from the committee's primary job—working for Mr. Nixon's re-election.

Stans Asks Audit

Therefore, Mr. Stans said, the committee was asking the GAO "to begin immediately a full and comprehensive audit of the financial records of Sen. McGovern's campaign organization, which we have reason to believe will be

very revealing. There must be no reluctance on the part of the GAO to pursue as vigorously with Sen. McGovern's staff the same kind of investigation it has with the Finance Committee."

"We will anticipate a report equally extensive," Mr. Stans added.

According to the GAO, one of the "apparent" violations centered on a \$25,000 contribution from Dwayne Andreas of Minneapolis. The money eventually wound up in the Florida bank account of Bernard Barker, one of the five persons arrested in the alleged attempted bugging of the Democratic National Headquarters.

The GAO said that interviews with Kenneth Dahlberg, chairman of the Minnesota Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President, revealed that Mr. Dahlberg received a phone call on April 5 from Mr. Andreas saying that he wanted to remain anonymous, hence was making the gift two days before the effective date of the act.

Money Picked Up

But the GAO said that the money was not picked up until April 9.

Mr. Stans' statement said that Mr. Andreas agreed on March 10 to contribute the \$25,000 to Mr. Nixon's campaign. Mr. Stans said that, a few days later, Mr. Andreas placed the \$25,000 in cash in the safe of a Minneapolis bank and advised Mr. Dahlberg that the cash could be picked up by the Republicans.

Mr. Stans said that the April 5 call to Mr. Dahlberg came when Mr. Andreas discovered that the cash had not been picked up and that the money was being placed in a safe deposit box at the hotel in Mr. Dahlberg's name.

Mr. Stans said an attempt to pick up the money on April 7 failed when Mr. Dahlberg "found the safe deposit office closed." He said that Mr. Dahlberg actually received the cash on April 10.

Mr. Stans said that "considerable legal authority was submitted to the GAO, which the GAO omitted from its report, which demonstrates beyond question that the gift was thus completed no later than April 5, 1972, and was not required to be reported."

Mr. Wecht, who is coroner of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, and a past president of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, said that the slides should show definitely if all of President Kennedy's gunshot wounds were from the rear, as was concluded by the commission of inquiry under former Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Entering bullets burn and seal tissues around the wound or entry but not at the point of exit, he said, thus the microscopic slides could settle the question whether the bullets that passed through the President's head and body had been fired from the rear.

Examination of the brain is necessary, Dr. Wecht said, because photographs of the top of the removed brain, which were shown to him, disclose a shelled foreign object that could have been a flattened bullet fragment or a brain tumor.

Medical Expert Claims Some Kennedy Evidence Withheld

(Continued from Page 1)

items apparently had not been requested by the Justice Department because "they have no bearing on who killed the President."

He deplored Dr. Wecht's "chilling after party of the President's body because he hasn't found any evidence that anything else was wrong."

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In either event, he said, it is necessary to remove the brain and to "fix" it in formalin to prepare it for tests. Usually, the tests are not concluded until after the burial and the brain is then destroyed.

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American 1½ Points From Title Fischer, Spassky Draw 19th Ga.

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Bobby Fischer tonight accepted Boris Spassky's offer of a draw after 40 moves of a seesaw 19th game of the world chess championship and moved to within a point and a half of becoming the first American world champion.

Fischer, wearing a new purple corduroy suit, found himself in positional trouble early in the game but maneuvered back to a strong position.

After Fischer made his 40th move, Spassky looked at the board then gestured with his right hand. Fischer glanced once more over the board and extended his own hand, sealing his sixth straight draw between them with a handshake.

Arbiter Lothar Schmid, who earlier today had traded jobs with Fischer sides over three rapid-front rows of seats, said after the game that Fischer once came up to complain about the noise.

"It's noisy," he said. "Schmid recalled. 'So I said to him, 'Bobby, please be kind, and you know, he was. He never came back.'"

Crowd Appeals

As the game ended, the crowd of more than 2,000 burst into applause for one of the most exciting encounters in the match. Fischer gulped down the remainder of his juice and was out of the hall. Spassky sat and poured out another cup of coffee from his red thermos, chatting with Schmid while the arbiter put away the pieces.

Tonight's draw gave Fischer 11 points to Spassky's eight in the \$50,000 chess "match of the century." The American needs 13 1/2 points to win the title, while Spassky must win only 12 points to retain it.

Fischer found himself in trouble after the first 20 moves but advanced his queen up to his queen seven on his 21st move in an apparently simple queen exchange offer. However, the exchange left him in a much stronger position on the board and cut Spassky's winning chances.

"Perhaps Spassky underrated Fischer's queen move," Russian grand master Ivo Ney said. "His (Spassky's) position deteriorated then."

The Russian, playing white, opened with Fischer's own favorite king pawn. Fischer responded with his king's knight.

After Fischer played his opening move he looked out over the audience to make certain the three rows of seats he threatened to quit the match over had been roped off and no one was sitting there.

Strange Sights

The challenger saw some strange sights. All but two entrances to the playing hall were locked, and ushers stopped everyone coming in to make sure they carried no candy, popcorn or hot dogs.

Early play developed into the Alekhine Defense, the same used in the 12th game, which Fischer won due to a 67th-move blunder by Spassky.

Fischer spent 18 minutes over his 10th move before advancing his queen's pawn one square. Grand masters attending the world match puzzled over the move and said they could not remember seeing it before.

"Maybe it's not completely new, but I cannot recall having seen

it before in a serious tournament," Russian grand master Nikolai Krogius said.

Each time a chair squeaked or someone coughed arbiter Lothar Schmid jerked his head up and put his finger to his pursed lips. The huge "silence" sign flashed.

The game started following a day of more letters and veiled threats between Fischer aides and arbiter Schmid.

Fischer aide Fred Cramer, a vice-president of the International Chess Federation, warned Schmid to keep the front rows of seats clear of spectators or expect trouble during the game.

Schmid asked the American camp "to stop interfering with my duties."

Cramer accused Schmid of

"bending backwards to Russians."

Earlier today, Fischer Paul G. Marshall flew to Reykjavik and learned that director Chester Fox was the challenger in Iceland to attack the \$25,000 put up by the Icelanders.

Fox told newsmen "This is done in order to embarrass the host, to leave the federation with a happy plight of hat

boxer Jim Slater put Fischer to Iceland."

Moves in the 19th Game

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 27 (AP).—Moves in the 19th game of the world chess championships here between Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky.

| SPASSKY (White) | FISCHER (Black) | Time: Spassky 70 minutes, Fischer 75 minutes. |
|---|-----------------|---|
| 1. P-K4 | K1-KB3 | 21..... Q-Q7 |
| 2. P-K3 | K1-Q4 | 22. Q-Q7 R-Q7 |
| 3. P-Q4 | P-Q3 | 23. Q-Q-KB1 K1B3 |
| 4. K1-KB3 | B-K3 | Time: Spassky 105 minutes, Fischer 71 minutes. |
| 5. B-K3 | P-K3 | 24. P-K3 P-K3 |
| 6. O-O | B-K2 | 25. K-Q7 B-K1C |
| 7. P-KR3 | B-K4 | 26. K-B1 R-K1 |
| 8. P-B4 | K1-K13 | 27. P-K3 |
| 9. K1-B3 | O-O | Time: Spassky 110 minutes, Fischer 110 minutes. |
| 10. P-B3 | P-Q4 | 28. B-K4 |
| 11. P-B5 | B-K4 | 29. R-K1 R-K1 |
| Time: Spassky 90 minutes, Fischer 73 minutes. | | 30. R-Q4 K-B3 |
| 12. B-B3 | K1-B5 | 31. R-B4 R-B3 |
| 13. P-QK13 | K1-B3 | 32. R-B3 R-B3 |
| 14. P-K1 | P-QK13 | 33. R-Q5 K-B3 |
| 15. P-K4 | | 34. B-B3 P-K3 |
| Time: Spassky 51 minutes, Fischer 51 minutes. | | 35. K-B3 R-B3 |
| 16. P-QK4 | P-QK13 | 36. P-B3 R-B3 |
| 17. K1-P4 | P-B4 | 37. R-Q5 R-B3 |
| 18. K1-P4 | B-K4 | 38. K-B3 |
| Time: Spassky 70 minutes, Fischer 56 minutes. | | 39. K-B3 R-B3 |
| 19. B-B5 | B-P-K1 | 40. K-B3 R-B3 |
| 20. B-P(Ch) | R-B3 | 41. K-B3 R-B3 |
| 21. B-B5 | | Time: Spassky 140 minutes, Fischer 110 minutes. |

Israel and Jordan Belie Putting Out Peace Fee

(Continued from Page 1)

peace treaty to break the united Arab front against it, that it may be willing to accept his conditions of total withdrawal.

Gen. Dayan rejects this approach. "Mar'vi explains, and feels that Israel must not overpay Hussein for being 'the first' to make peace," Gen. Dayan believes and he has said so in public. "He is the first 'candidate' for a separate peace, mainly because there are less 'emotional' problems involved in giving back the Sinai peninsula than there are giving back the West Bank."

The new formulation of the "dividing line" idea, it is believed here, may be a signal by Gen. Dayan to Mr. Sadat that Egypt is first in line. However, Mr. Dayan is reported to have reacted to the new Dayan idea by saying, "I see nothing new in it."

Even those Israeli commentators who see little substance in the feelers agree that the new situation created in the Middle East following the departure of

the Soviet experts in pectus to new peace is while they may be futile may still lay hope for a settlement Middle East.

Wheat D

U.S. Sub

Cut to H

(Continued from

country, and the U.S. would guarantee the wheat. He said that U.S. wheat is now down to minimum reserve; an imminent cut just stimulating exports reserves further.

From now on, Mr. said, U.S. exporters take the risk that it overselling and stiff sequences of more wheat.

The administration has been that it is what the Soviet did for U.S. wheat done for U.S. wheat, but not as about the effect bread prices.

WEAT

ALGATE... 17
AMSTERDAM... 18
ANKARA... 19
ATHENS... 20
BEIRUT... 21
BERGAMO... 22
BRUSSELS... 23
BUDAPEST... 24
CAIRO... 25
COLOGNE... 26
COSTA MESA... 27
DUBLIN... 28
EDINBURGH... 29
FRANKFURT... 30
GENEVA... 31
HAMBURG... 32
HONGKONG... 33
LONDON... 34
LUXEMBOURG... 35
MADRID... 36
MILAN... 37
MOSCOW... 38
NEW YORK... 39
OSLO... 40
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McGovern Charge

House Claims Big Gains
Naming Women to Top Jobs

By Carroll Kilpatrick
SENTE, Calif., Aug. 27 (UPI)—The White House, urged by Sen. George McGovern, has charged that the Nixon administration has "as a joke" named women to top jobs. "There are more than 100 women in the government now," he said. "If you go back to the time, the President

Unlikely
Prosecute
Fonda

ford J. Ungar
TON, Aug. 27 (UPI)—The Department has no intention of prosecuting actress Fonda for her broadcasts to Vietnam. The department's inquiry is confined to reports of Miss Fonda's broadcasts to Vietnam. Department lawyers are not convinced, however, that the law in such cases is violated.

McGovern Names Women
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Sen. McGovern added five women to his list of nominees for the White House. The Democratic presidential candidate named Ann Martinelli, who had been a chairwoman of the New Jersey convention delegation, as deputy campaign director, and Texas liberal Frances (Sissy) Farenthold, co-chairwoman of the large honorary National Citizens Committee for McGovern-Shriver. Rep. Bella S. Abzug of New York City, actress Shirley Maericle, and a committee to advise McGovern on women's issues, and Anne Wexler, who had been Sen. McGovern's convention floor leader, was named head of voter registration efforts.

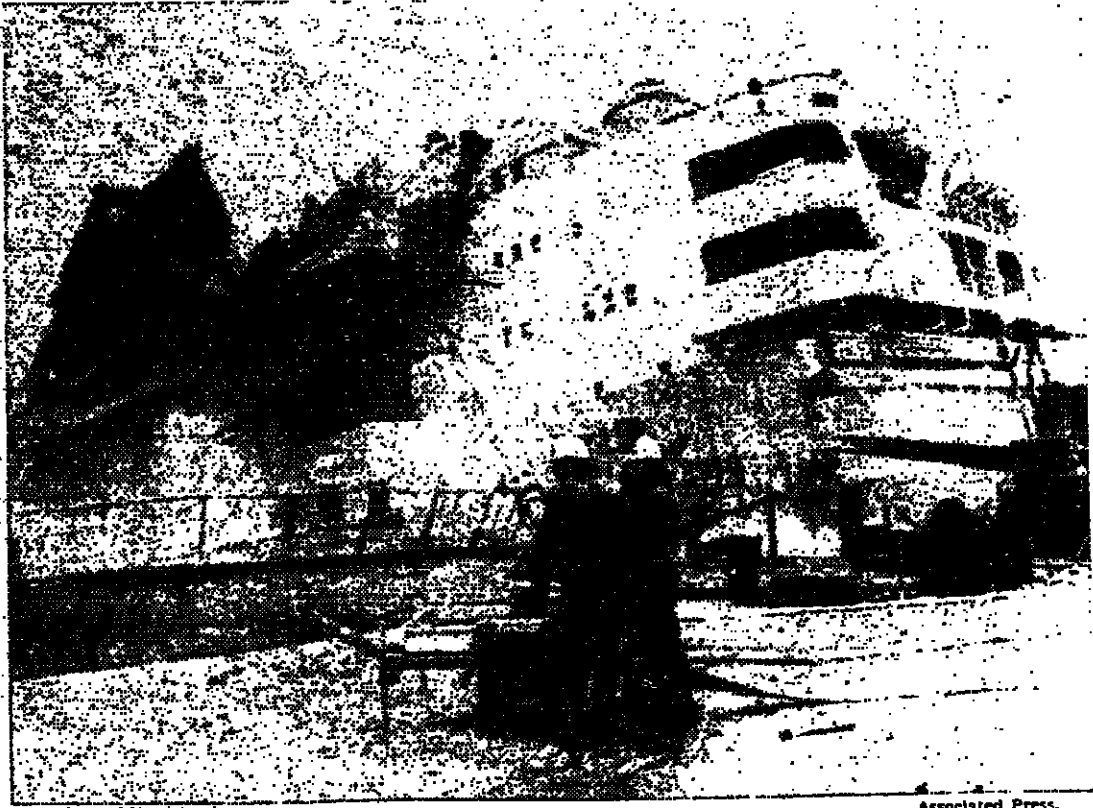
Agnew Repeats His Criticism
of U.S. Black Leaders

By Austin Scott
BTON, Aug. 27 (UPI)—President Spiro T. Agnew still believes what he said a year ago—U.S. black leaders are "a collection of vicious, unprincipled, and unscrupulous individuals," and "most... much" from the leadership. "I do believe when we look at much of the black leadership... they are not reflecting the real opinion of the black community, and they are more or less caught up in a situation where they are constantly looking at inadequacies, real or imagined, and very seldom able to articulate any approval of change that has been salutary and constructive."

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A Greek tanker, the Princess Irene, lying quietly in Dange, France, while firemen stand by after lightning started a fire as the vessel was being unloaded Saturday.

Six Die on Tanker Hit by Lightning at St. Nazaire

ST. NAZAIRE, France, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—The death toll today reached six in the explosion of an oil tanker that was hit by lightning near here yesterday and was still burning this morning, more than 24 hours later. Three persons earlier reported missing were now known to be dead, doubling the earlier number of recorded deaths, police said. Six of 32 persons injured in the blast were in a hospital under observation today. The 26 others were released after medical attention.

McGovern Continues Effort
To Regain Jewish Democrats

By Douglas E. Kneeland
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Sen. George McGovern yesterday continued his concerted effort to win back those members of the traditionally Democratic Jewish community who have drifted from the party because of their opposition to his candidacy.

Although the Democratic presidential nominee was resting at his home here after a string week on the campaign trail, he issued a statement sharply attacking a Nixon administration plan to use Greece as the home port for six destroyers from the Sixth Fleet as "jeopardizing our commitment to Israel."

Sen. McGovern warned that the Greek government's friendship with Arab nations might cause it to interfere with any attempt to use the ships based there to support Israel in a time of need. "Just three weeks ago," he said, "the deputy foreign minister of Greece told newsmen that 'Greece's friendly relations with the Arab world rule out any direct or indirect participation in any acts aimed at the Arab friends.'"

Assurances 'Refuted'
"This flatly refutes earlier administration assurances that Greece is friendly to our cause in Israel and will cooperate in the defense of that nation."

Sen. McGovern's criticism was aimed at an announcement Thursday about the home-porting arrangement that was made by Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Hijacker Given
30-Year Term
By U.S. Court

RENO, Nev., Aug. 27 (AP)—Robb D. Heady was sentenced Friday to 30 years in prison for the attempted hijacking of a United Air Lines Boeing-727 airliner. Heady, a Vietnam veteran, boarded the plane at Reno International Airport on June 3 and demanded \$200,000 in cash and parachutes. He jumped from the plane about 10 miles south of Reno and was captured soon afterward. Heady was armed with a handgun during the hijacking and fired two shots. No one was injured.

U.S. Judge Bruce Thompson said, before sentencing Heady: "This is an offense that has the country completely frustrated. Nobody knows what to do about it. The best method that is available to us is to use punishment as a deterrent. I consider it my responsibility to do what I can to try to deter future offenses of this sort."

7 Mexican Soldiers
Ambushed and Slain

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Mexican Defense Secretary Gen. Hernandez Cuernavaca Diaz has taken personal command of the hunt for a group of self-styled guerrillas who ambushed and killed seven soldiers in rugged southern hill country Wednesday. Several attackers also were killed. It was the second ambush of soldiers in three months. In June, 11 soldiers were killed two miles from the location of the attack, on a hill west of the resort city of Acapulco.

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Greece Says
Italy Party
Backed Plot

Socialists Accused
In Wake of Arrests

ATHENS, Aug. 27 (UPI)—The Greek government denounced the Italian Socialist party today for allegedly financing subversion in Greece, including the unsuccessful attempt in 1968 on the life of Premier George Papadopoulos.

Press secretary Loukas Papanghelis told a news conference here today that military police had arrested one man and two women who planned the escape from prison of Alexander Panagoulis, the 34-year-old army deserter who reportedly tried to assassinate Mr. Papadopoulos.

All three, he added, had entered Greece on false Italian passports "furnished by a leading member of the Italian Socialist party." The arrested man, posing as a 28-year-old Italian student named "Vito Popolino," was Alexander Panagoulis's younger brother, Stathis, who lives in Rome.

"Tangible proof of support given by the Italian Socialist party to subversive activities in Greece is in the possession of the competent Greek authorities," Mr. Papanghelis said.

Alexander Panagoulis was arrested shortly after an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the limousine driving Mr. Papadopoulos to his office on Aug. 13, 1968, along the coastal road near Athens. Mr. Panagoulis was sentenced to death by a special court-martial in Athens for deserting the army under a state of siege. His execution was stayed following a worldwide outcry, but there have since been repeated protests about the maximum-security conditions of his detention in a military prison.

Mr. Papanghelis said today that Stathis Panagoulis, a Greek woman named Sophia Georgiou and an Italian woman named Lorenza Cavaglia had been arrested by military police a few days ago for planning to help Alexander Panagoulis escape.

Mr. Papanghelis said the three belonged to the subversive organization "Greek Resistance." This group, he said, operated from abroad and had already arranged the escape of two opponents of the government from jail and had prepared a hijack attempt against an Olympic Airways jetliner which had been called off.

Siberia Blast Noted
UPPSALA, Sweden, Aug. 27 (UPI)—The Uppsala Seismological Institute registered an underground explosion today in the Palatinsk test area in Siberia.

Foreign Minister Kalevi Sorsa said yesterday that Finland is prepared to host arms-reductions talks if it is considered necessary to link them with the security conference. The United States has opposed linking the two matters.

U.S. Accepts Date
For Security Talk
HELSINKI, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—The United States has told President Urho Kekkonen of Finland that it is agreeable to start the European security conference's preparatory talks here Nov. 22, the president announced at a meeting of the Center party's council Friday night.

The president returned last week from a visitation in the Soviet Union and said that Moscow was willing to hold the ambassadorial-level talks here on Nov. 22, the date proposed by Finland.

Foreign Minister Kalevi Sorsa said yesterday that Finland is prepared to host arms-reductions talks if it is considered necessary to link them with the security conference. The United States has opposed linking the two matters.

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Under the sentence, Heady will be eligible for parole after serving a third of his sentence. Judge Thompson refused a defense request to recommend that parole be allowed sooner.

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After 60,000 Asians Go

Uganda Plans to Take Over
European-Owned Businesses

KAMPALA, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—Ugandan President Idi Amin yesterday said his plans for black Ugandans to take over foreign-owned businesses will be extended to include European enterprises "whether they like it or not."

Speaking at a police training college here, Gen. Amin said the first phase in Uganda's "economic war" is to expel all Asians with British, Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi nationality.

President Amin said today however, that some "non-citizen" Asians will be especially invited to stay in Uganda.

Speaking at a meeting here with Pakistan's Minister of Food and Agriculture Ghaus Bakhsh Raisani, Gen. Amin said, "Non-citizen Asians whom the government would specially invite to stay would be welcome."

He did not elaborate, but it is known that numbers of non-Ugandan Asian professional people have been asked to defer their departures for 12 months to facilitate the African takeover.

Currently some 60,000 Asians have until Nov. 7 to leave the country, under a decree issued by the 44-year-old general on Aug. 9.

"The second phase will be for black Ugandans to buy all shops, factories, cotton gins and businesses owned by Europeans and Asians whether they like it or not," President Amin said.

An official version of his speech gave no further details. 10,000 Europeans

It is believed that there are as many as 10,000 Europeans in Uganda, some 7,000 of whom are British.

But relatively few of them are employed in domestic commerce or in locally based companies. Gen. Amin's current Asian expulsions program excludes some 23,000 Asians who are citizens of Uganda. On Aug. 19 he had announced he would expel this group too, but on Aug. 22 he retracted.

The Ugandan leader told the police yesterday that his top priority is to Ugandans and added, "Even if you go to Russia, Britain, the United States of America and other developed countries they give top priority to their own citizens."

President Amin said the armed forces have a duty to put the economy of Uganda in the hands of Ugandans.

He said his government was chosen by God, and "its formation was the salvation of the people."

There has still been no official word as to the amount of money expelled Asians will be able to take with them. A usually well-informed source said here today

that no final decision had yet been taken. The source added that in terms of Ugandan exchange controls, Asians can take away an unlimited quantity of used personal effects.

Friday night Defense Minister Charles Oboth-Otumbi signed an order empowering authorities to intercept and search all parcels and registered mail sent out of Uganda.

Radio Uganda said the order stipulated that all contraband be seized and disposed of as the Ugandan government might direct.

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The First Veto

When the delegate of the People's Republic of China interposed his first veto at the UN Security Council, it had drama simply because it was the initial exertion by Peking of its authority as a permanent member of that body. In addition, of course, it contained those ironies that have been implicit in all of China's positions on Bangladesh: the champion, par excellence, of small nations and peoples groaning under an alien yoke makes an exception in the case of the Bengalis. They have not been right to revolt, according to Peking; India has not been right to help them, and Peking will not see them seated in the UN—which barred Peking for so long for not dissimilar reasons.

China has a point, of course; India's role in the conflict has been far from disinterested, and its retention of prisoners of war as bargaining items not only runs counter to a UN resolution, as China pointed out, but is neither humane nor good international practice.

Nevertheless, the disturbing aspect of the Chinese veto is the degree of animosity it reveals to persist between Communist China and Communist Russia, and the implications of this mood for world peace. Both have used the Western nations as whipping boys, each accusing the other of being too friendly to the imperialists. The Soviet Union points to the continued existence of the British foothold in Hong Kong as an example of

China's tolerance of American CIA activities in Asia, thus hitting two imperialist birds with one rhetorical missile. And it also protests the visit of Gerhard Schröder, of the West German Christian Democratic party, as an example of Peking's cooperation with the "most reactionary" elements in Western Europe.

It is widely believed that the new vehemence in the exchange of Soviet-Chinese compliments stems from a stalemate in the border talks between the two Communist powers. That stalemate in itself is unfortunate so long as an active, concrete cause of friction exacerbates the ideological rivalry of the two countries. There will be the danger of an explosion that could shake the world. Even short of that, however, the kind of charges being bandied back and forth across Asia could diminish the chances for new and better international relationships—between the Soviet Union and Western Europe; between China and the United States, as well as between India and Pakistan and perhaps even between Hanoi and Washington.

A delay in the admission of the very new state of Bangladesh into the United Nations cannot have very serious practical consequences either for Bangladesh itself or for the world organization. But the first Chinese veto has emphasized many of the barriers to peace that exist in the world—and perhaps raised a few more.

Republican Mystery...

For a government dedicated to law and order, the Nixon administration gets itself involved in some remarkable difficulties. For many weeks earlier this year, the story unfolded before the Senate Judiciary Committee of how the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. promised \$400,000 to help finance the Republican National Convention and how officials in the White House and the Justice Department went through some extraordinary maneuvers to arrange an anti-trust supplement favorable to ITT.

That affair had scarcely died away before the Watergate scandal began to break. In June, five men were arrested for breaking into the Democratic National Committee office in the Watergate Hotel in Washington. They had in their possession electronic "bugging" and eavesdropping equipment, cameras and \$5,300 in \$100 bills with consecutive serial numbers.

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, then chairman of the Committee to Re-elect the President, promptly denied through a spokesman that there was any connection between the arrested interlopers and the Nixon campaign organization or the White House staff.

Then one of the men arrested turned out to be the Nixon committee's security coordinator. Federal and state investigators next learned that a sixth man—E. Howard Hunt—was involved. He had worked until March 29 as a consultant for presidential assistant Charles Colson, who handles sen-

sitive political assignments for the White House. Mr. Hunt has disappeared.

The money has now been traced. It turns out to be part of \$114,000 which found its way from the Nixon headquarters to the Miami bank account of Bernard L. Barker, one of the five men arrested at the Watergate. Most of this money was funneled through a middleman in Mexico City, former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, the chief money raiser for the Nixon campaign, continues to insist that he has no idea of how this money passed from the committee to Mr. Barker. But the attorney for the Nixon Finance Committee refused to answer the FBI's questions and was fired. Then the treasurer of the committee resigned. Mr. Mitchell has also resigned, though everyone denies any link to the Watergate episode.

Clark MacGregor, the President's new campaign manager, said last month that he had satisfied himself that the Watergate affair "was not known to or sanctioned by anyone in senior status." But Mr. MacGregor has never explained how he satisfied himself on this question.

It seems curious indeed that all these officials of the Committee to Re-elect the President were involved and all this money was being passed about without Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Stans having any idea what was going on. A messy kind of political espionage was being practiced. The public cannot be satisfied with bland assurances. All those involved have to be brought to light and held accountable.

...Milk and Money

Money seems to be causing the Nixon campaign an extraordinary amount of trouble. First, Maurice Stans, the President's chief political money raiser, refused to divulge the names of the people who gave \$10 million to the Nixon campaign fund in the weeks just before the new election finance law requiring disclosure of all names went into effect last April. Then auditors for the General Accounting Office, charged with enforcing the new law, discovered possibly illegal discrepancies in the handling of some \$500,000 in Nixon campaign funds.

When a news report of these discrepancies was published in the press, GAO officials neither confirmed nor denied the story. But the expected publication of the GAO findings has been delayed while these officials confer with Mr. Stans. Since the GAO is responsible to Congress and not to the Executive, it is to be assumed that the delay in making known its findings is due to the desire to acquire more information and does not reflect any yielding to administration pressure.

[The GAO report has now been made public. Story on Page 1.]

Meanwhile, documents in a private lawsuit have brought the 1971 milk price scandals back into view. On March 12 of last year, the Agriculture Department denied dairy-men's request for a higher government-

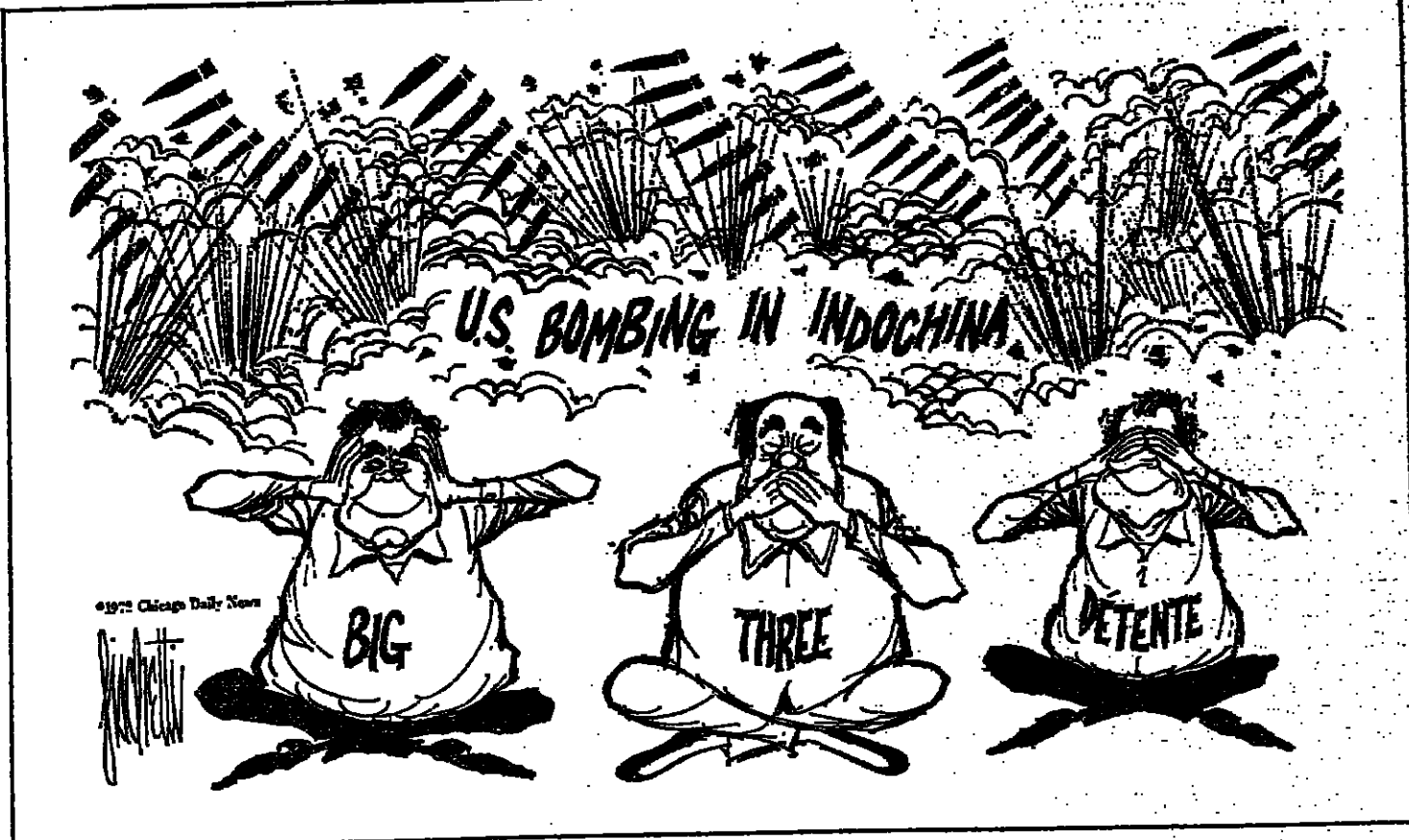
ordered price support for milk. On March 23, it reversed itself and granted the increase, a shift which cost consumers upward of \$500 million in higher milk prices.

Between those two dates, the political action committees of the dairymen's association contributed \$50,000 to the Republican campaign fund. This money came in the form of checks to the law firm of Murray Chotiner, long-time political adviser to President Nixon, and was channeled by him to "dummy committees" set up to receive such contributions without violating the old Corrupt Practices Act. Later in the year, dairymen gave another \$120,000. "It's not unusual to bleed you more later," a dairy spokesman remarked the other day.

Letters confirming the details of this unsavory transaction have now come to light in the course of a lawsuit filed by the National Farmers Organization against several dairymen's organizations. The attorney for the National Farmers Organization has called these letters to the attention of Attorney General Kleindienst, pointing out that they "raise the most serious questions of violation of federal criminal statutes."

They certainly do. A grand jury investigation of the political payoffs to obtain the milk price increase is long overdue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Nixon Riding High on the Low Road

By James Reston

MIAMI BEACH—At no time since he came into public life has Richard Nixon dominated American politics as he does today, and yet he is still not using his vast power and prestige to unify the nation.

The main thing being asked about him now is not whether he will win in November, but what he will do with his victory, and if his acceptance speech here is any indication of the future, we are in for four more years of mistrust and division.

It was a very odd speech. It was clearly intended to appeal beyond his party to Democrats and independents to join him in a "new majority" based on the "common ideals" and "the great principles we Americans believe in together."

But once this presidential ideal of bipartisan cooperation had been defined, Mr. Nixon descended to a slashing partisan attack that was a jumble of distortions, misleading half-truths and downright lies.

Rates of Growth

It is simply not true, as he asserted, that the United States has "the highest rate of growth of any industrial nation," unless you jumble the figures out of all rational proportions. Japan, Germany, Canada and Italy all have a higher growth rate now than the United States.

Nor is it true, as he insisted, that the United States has the lowest rate of inflation of any of the industrial states—Canada, Germany, Italy and Belgium have lower rates over the last four years.

George McGovern has done many foolish and careless things since he entered the presidential campaign, but to present him as a man who would add "92 million people to the welfare rolls," increase taxes by "50 percent," destroy the free enterprise system—"tear it down and start again"—is the same old tricky demagoguery that has stained Mr. Nixon's record in every election since the forties.

He is riding high on the low road again, and the puzzling thing is why he resorts to these destructive tactics precisely at the time when he seems to be calling for reconciliation on the basis of American ideals and principles.

Oddly, it was Spiro Agnew here in Miami Beach who reacted to his re-election with a generous and healing spirit, and Mr. Nixon who talked, not like a President far ahead against Mr. McGovern,

but like an opposition leader determined to destroy the other candidate.

Mr. Nixon asked the American people to put their trust in the President, and they must if he is to govern effectively. But even at the moment of his triumph here he did not deal with them truthfully, responsibly and nobly, but cleverly and almost contemptuously.

What is the explanation of this peculiar conduct? Mr. Nixon is not personally an arrogant man. He does have a vision of a fair and peaceful America. His personal moral standards are high and no family in recent history has behaved with more decorum than the Nixons in the White House.

But something is still missing. He proclaims ideals he does not follow in his fierce preoccupation with the tactics of political suc-

cess—and he thinks, with considerable justification, that he can get away with it in a cynical age.

"A big change has come into American life," Walter Lippmann once wrote. "It is not that our behavior is demonstrably worse than it used to be. It may in many respects be considerably better... the big change in our time is that while our conduct may not be any worse, we are much more lax in what we think about our conduct. We are much more ready to accept and excuse the cheating that is so widespread and so common...."

"Why is it bad to shirk off the ideal standards of honesty in politics, business and love? Because it defeats us and frustrates our lives. If we do not harden ourselves by stretching ourselves to reach upward to these not fully attainable ideals, we slump down

and settle into flabbiness and foolishness and boredom...."

President Nixon probably does not have to change his tone and tactics to win in November—though 60 days on the low road could make a big difference—but to lead and govern, and for these purposes to heal and unify the nation, there will have to be change—either in the President himself, or in the presidents in the White House.

Neither Mr. Nixon nor Sen. McGovern has the answer to all our disheartening problems—therefore, one or the other has to be taken largely on faith. Nobody can prove he has the answer to Vietnam or welfare or the race question at home—so in the end there must be a measure of trust both ways. And this is precisely the quality that has not really existed at the pinnacle of our national life since the days of Eisenhower.

The Role of a Noncountry

By C. L. Sulzberger

NICOSIA, Cyprus.—The appearance of change in the Mediterranean power balance produced by Russian military evictions from Egypt has not inspired in Cyprus any desire to abandon its policy of nonalignment, according to Archbishop Makarios, only President this little country has ever had.

However, if this strategic action should in any way make easier negotiation of an Arab-Israeli settlement, the Archbishop would like to offer Cypriot facilities to peace talks and even, if this were deemed useful, his services as a mediator.

Although Cyprus is weak, with only about 650,000 inhabitants, it is geographically close to Israel and its principal Arab enemies. It is also in the unusual position of having full diplomatic relations with both sides. For this reason it is important when Makarios says:

Mediatory Role

"We would be very pleased if we were able to play a mediatory role although Cyprus is a small country for such an assignment. This would be a particularly good meeting place for any discussions between the two sides, direct or indirect. We would welcome the start of talks here."

Nevertheless, Cyprus's paramount concern has to do with the

three NATO members who—despite the fact that this country is neutral—are directly involved in its destiny. These three are Britain, which leases a military base here, and Greece and Turkey, both of which maintain small army detachments in Cyprus, an extraordinary condition for a non-aligned country.

Under the treaties that created an independent Cyprus, the British rented base facilities on a five-year lease for about \$50 million; with the agreement that three months before the lease expired, another five-year rental agreement would be negotiated. However, according to Makarios, London used Cypriot political troubles as an excuse not to arrange a new lease.

I asked if the recent presence here of Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff had been to encourage a boost in rent. Makarios said: "He came for a rest, not to teach me how to get money from Britain. But the British will certainly have to pay arrears. We are reminding them of this. I won't say if we intend to demand they pay a greater amount for future facilities."

The other non-Cypriot force here is the UN peacekeeping establishment sent to keep the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots from killing each other. It once comprised almost 7,000 sol-

diers but has now sunk to about 3,000. Moreover, Makarios says, "If the Secretary-General should decide to withdraw the peacekeeping force, we will not object. There is no intention on the part of the Greek Cypriots to create any troubles. I don't know what the Turkish Cypriots have in mind. Any withdrawal should be staged and it would be wise if a small UN observers' group were to remain."

If one juxtaposes Makarios' two statements—willingness to make peace and serve as host to Arab-Israeli peace negotiations, and willingness to see the UN peacekeeping force leave Cyprus—one sees the dim outline of a possible new approach to the Palestine problem. Why couldn't Secretary-General Waldheim approve a Cypriot initiative in the former enterprise while announcing that the UN force is immediately available to keep the Middle East to help police any settlement there?

Oddly enough, Cyprus seems better suited for the role of mind-reading other people's business—like that of Middle Eastern nations—than its own. Makarios alludes as a major reason for excluding Cyprus membership in NATO, and the Greek Cypriot National Guard, whose main enemy is the Turkish Cypriot National Guard, Athens made him disgorge these weapons, which are now in UN custody. Makarios can't even get his money back.

The reason Cyprus is unable to handle its own affairs is not that it is a nonaligned country but a non-country. Its Greek-speaking and Turkish-speaking populations don't think of themselves as Cypriots the way French-speaking Swiss and German-speaking Swiss consider themselves Swiss.

Even Makarios, without the slightest hint of regret, says: "Cyprus is a new state but not a new nation. All Cypriots will always feel Greek or Turkish." His apparent satisfaction with this condition is not lessened by the fact the former are four times more numerous than the latter.

Bought Czech Arms

Only this year Makarios reached out to NATO's adversary, the Warsaw Pact, to purchase Czechoslovakian arms for his police force and the Greek Cypriot National Guard—whose main enemy is the Turkish Cypriot National Guard. Athens made him disgorge these weapons, which are now in UN custody. Makarios can't even get his money back.

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Letters

'Traffic in Death'

The New York Times editorial (NYT Aug. 19-20) called "Traffic in Death" assumes that the best method to employ to curtail heroin trafficking is to initiate more effective sociological programs to help victims become part of the mainstream of American society, as well as trying to find more accurate methods for identifying potential addicts.

Rather than assuming that heroin addiction is necessarily due to an internal factor within the individual, perhaps an even better approach is to realize that the problem in many cases is external to the individual. Hence we must work for socio-political change in hopes that we may alter living conditions sufficient-ly that so many people will no longer feel the need to escape through drugs, be they opiates or alcohol.

HADLEY PAUL GARLAND, Frankfurt.

View on Eagleton

With reference to the Democratic vice-presidential candidate—I am at a loss to understand why some of the Democratic party leaders became so upset when Sen. Eagleton made public the fact that he had undergone psychiatric treatments in the 1960s. Many people have such treatments and lead normal lives. No doubt Sen. Eagleton has a certificate from his doctors to the effect that he is sane, and I doubt if his replacement on the Democratic ticket has such a statement.

En Garde On Guard

The article entitled "Words: Fighting the English Invasion" (NYT Aug. 21) prompts the question: Why are the French so up-tight about the number of English words in the French language?

After all, English speaking peoples are not up-tight about the number of French words and expressions in the English language: boulevard, bouquet, tête-à-tête, and so forth.

Sour grapes, or do I detect an inferiority complex?

STYLIA D. KILLES, Aix-en-Provence, France.

Soviet Ransom

The ransom which Jews in Russia have to pay in order to buy their freedom brings to mind the

situation which existed during the second world war. The Nazis did not ask for money, they were ready to accept trucks or other hardware as an exchange for the Jews they were ready to let free, but the principle was still the same.

Unlike the Russians today, the Nazis were blunt and to the point, they just coined the phrase "Merchandise for Blood" in the offer which they made to the Allies. The elaborate justification used by the Russians serves as a good example how totalitarian dialectics evolved in the last thirty years.

H. E. WILSON, Heidelberg.

Quick Peace

According to the letter of Mr. H. Lewis (NYT, Aug. 17) the United States should withdraw its support for the South Vietnamese to end an inhumane war. The government responsible for this inhumanity (that of North Vietnam) would thereby prevail as a result of its barbarity. This would bring a quick "peace" to South Vietnam but would set a dangerous precedent to broader world peace.

JOHN R. LOUGHERAN, Athens.

Warning

"Hazard to Health Seen in Lead-Base Newspaper Ink" (NYT, Aug. 16). Warning: Reading newspapers can damage your health.

AL RICK, London.

Determining A Strategy For Nixon

By Wm. F. Buckley

MIAMI BEACH—Ronald Reagan delivered what effect the keynote address Republican convention, everything. It ranked with great performances of Judd in 1960 and Clare Boothe Luce in 1948. It did cause us here and again to win that is an interesting psychological datum.

An influential supporter George McGovern, who studied the professional performance, commented very few more such speeches exactly what McGovern needs. He had in his toughness of Mr. Reagan's effect, was that McGovern adulated incompetent little moonbeams that can of the children and the lions of the academy to there is meanwhile a work and what it comes down to it is an act of great im for George McGovern so trust the republic.

Now I happen to believe Mr. Reagan is right on. But my McGovernite fire be correct. It may be that you cannot get away with the kind of thing tempted to say about it cause you will morally resentment, and increase in pity for McGovern. I stand the point, but I why it is that the same simple didn't seem to apply water eight years ago.

In those days it became routine to liken the rise of Goldwater, the world's decent and genuine man, rise of Adolf Hitler. But a rise was made in the of a fortnight by George Martin Luther King, a mummified Celler. Into tradition George McGovern fallen. He too liked of Goldwater to the rise of and now he has said Richard Nixon that his ment in Vietnam is done political convention and national life since the days of Eisenhower.

But when Ronald Reagan about George McGovern is America's most forthright vitation to disaster, we suddenly the virtues of and indeed, as I say, ourselves winning. But to say such things about McGovern?

You could always use case that your manners be better than those people you criticize. But leading now in abstraction fact of the matter is if Richard Nixon in November in the big slide since James Mad reigning verbalists will to be left Democrats. have two sets of rules: about what language I relate for liberals to us conservatives, the other language appropriate servatives to use against

I think my friend the be correct in his judgment about Reagan's had it easy in the language to describe George McGovern. Mr. Nixon is in the memory of Thomas' whose weightiest phrase 1948 campaign was "lies before us." But going that far, Reagan might appropriately attitudes that evoking mistakes.

Properly handled, it could leave the the historical the what McGovern said Eagleton, but what found out about Nixon's graduate student read the National Review. It ton also was under had a political point, a running mate should be of unquestionable stuff of the axioms of America is that the "dick balanced."

By contrast, the lie that the Democrats, as desperate state of their will become increasing. Having used up all the extermination of the compare with Nixon and man policies, it is exactly where they can they have not left them much room to maneuver. Recent polls indicate American community approves of Nixon's in Vietnam, and by definition proves of McGovern's many statements about happen to Thieu if were elected. But McGovern presumably not want to into a general election the American people other hand, who know.

Obituaries

Francis Chichester, 70, Britain's Solo Navigator

LONDON, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Sir Francis Chichester, who at the age of 70 made a solo voyage around the world in his ketch, the *Gipsy Moth*, died yesterday in Plymouth, the town where he began and ended his 28,500-mile journey. He was 71 years old next day.

He entered the hospital in what was described as a "minor condition." It was his last illness since he dropped solo transatlantic boat July 19, 1969, explaining his giving up the race to the Times of London. Sir Francis explained that he was suffering from "a bad cold."

At the age of 28, Chichester, 28,500-mile navigation of the world in a ketch, the *Gipsy Moth*, was an extraordinary feat. He was a quarter-million dollars richer when he returned to the docks at Plymouth March 28, 1967, to welcome him.

Chichester, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in 1967, was a relentless escapee from conventional existence. He was a member of the north Devon country club, a member of the Royal College, and a member of the Ministry of Defense.

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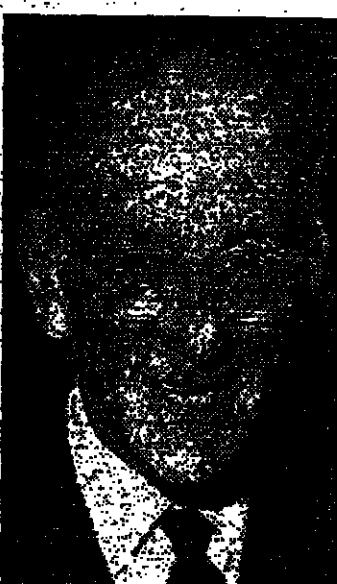
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Ten Argentine Guerrillas Leave Chile, Land in Cuba

HAVANA, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Ten leftist guerrillas who fled Argentina on a hijacked plane arrived here yesterday from Chile, predicting further trouble for President Alejandro Lanusse's government.

The guerrillas escaped from jail in Rawson, a coastal town, on Aug. 15 and hijacked an Argentine BAC-111 plane from nearby Trelew Airport to Chile. They were granted refugee status by Chilean President Salvador Allende just before leaving aboard a regular Cuban flight Friday night.

A week after their escape, 19 of their colleagues who had surrendered after helping in the venture, were machine-gunned by guards at Trelew Naval Air Base and 16 of them died. The shooting, which has come to be known as the Trelew Massacre, led Chilean leftists to demand that Mr. Allende reject Argentina's request for extradition.

Argentina officially stated that those killed were shot while trying to escape. Mr. Allende, a Marxist, said in a radio broadcast that his government had granted them political asylum, but had also taken steps to ensure they left Chile as quickly as possible.

Conveyed to Airport. The guerrillas, including a 23-year-old woman schoolteacher, were driven at high speed in an eight-vehicle convoy to Pudahuel Airport on the outskirts of Santiago. They had been in police custody.

The ten were welcomed in Havana by Manuel Pinero, Cuban Central Committee member and deputy interior minister. They belonged to the Ejército Revolucionario Popular (People's Revolutionary Army), the Armed Revolutionary Forces (FAR), and the Montoneros group.

One, a chemical engineering student, said the guerrillas' action was important because it was a concerted effort by the three organizations, two of which are Peronist, and that further such operations could be expected in Argentina.

Marcelo Oshinsky, for the Montoneros, said the Argentine regime was being undermined by various mass movements and the actions of armed organizations, which were seeking to create a united "national liberation army."

In an airport press conference, Mario Roberto Sanchez, considered one of the leaders of the People's Revolutionary Army group, accused Gen. Lanusse of having deliberately ordered the "assassination" of guerrillas at Trelew.

Ambassador Recalled. SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 27 (AP).—Argentina has recalled its ambassador to Chile, apparently in protest over Chile's release of the guerrillas, in spite of Argentina's extradition request.

(But in Buenos Aires, a government spokesman said Argentina has no plans to sever or suspend relations with Chile.) Earlier in the week, Gen. Lanusse said Argentina was confident that the Chilean government would carry out its international obligations.

Ten Held, Arms Seized. BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Police said yesterday they had arrested ten suspected urban guerrillas and seized arms and explosives in a series of pre-dawn raids here.

They also found a cellar fitted out as a "people's prison" like the ones in which guerrillas have previously held hostages. Meanwhile, two bombs exploded outside military offices in the provincial cities of Parana and Bahia Blanca yesterday, causing moderate damage but no casualties. In Tucuman, northern Argentina.

China's UN Veto Prompts Dacca Counterattack. Dacca, Bangladesh, Aug. 27 (AP).—Foreign Minister Abdus Samad said yesterday that China's veto of the Bangladesh application for UN membership cast Peking in the role of "a preacher of hatred and confrontation."

He said at a news conference that the veto, China's first since it took a UN seat last year, belied the Chinese claim that Peking has entered the community of nations as a peacemaker.

It is obvious that China is following a deliberate policy calculated to create tension and instability in the subcontinent," Mr. Samad said. Bangladesh representatives said they would take the matter to the UN General Assembly, which can recommend that the council reconsider.

Moscow Demolition. MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Pravda today accused China of sabotage in vetoing UN membership for Bangladesh. "Peking's 'intrigue' against the new state showed the real value of its claim to protect the third world's interests," the Soviet Communist party daily said.

gentina, more than 100 students were arrested when they left a university building they had occupied for three days in protest against the Trelew slayings.

Columbia Hijacking. HAVANA, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—A Viscount airliner hijacked on an internal flight in Colombia by four armed men landed at Camaguey Airport in central Cuba early last night.

The airliner was carrying 26 passengers and five crew members when seized by unidentified hijackers on a flight between Neiva and Bogota. After a refueling stop at the Colombian town of Barrancabermeja, the hijackers allowed five adults and a child to leave the plane, owned by the Optima air taxi company.

It was not known when the plane would be allowed to leave Cuba.

Husak Says Critics Employ Goebbels Propaganda Ruse. PRAGUE, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Communist party leader Gustav Husak yesterday denounced Western condemnation of Czechoslovakia's recent subversion trials as "old Goebbels propaganda."

In a speech in Bratislava, he again denied that any of the 46 liberals convicted in nine trials were tried for the views they held in the reformist period of 1968-69, or for their functions at that time.

"We have declared, on hundreds of occasions, that not a single hair will be disturbed on the heads of those who respect the laws of the state, but we also stressed on all available occasions that we cannot and will not tolerate any disruption of the Socialist state and of the revolutionary power of the working people of this state," he said.

In a reference to "slanders" from the French, Italian and British Communist parties over the trials, he said: "Surprisingly Indifferent" "Unfortunately, the bourgeois anti-Communist campaign against Socialist Czechoslovakia was also assisted by certain representatives of progressive forces in the West, surprisingly indifferent to objective information about Czechoslovakia."

"We do not conceal that we are sorry about it. . . . The position I have mentioned cannot be helpful to our common class struggle," he said.

According to informed diplomatic sources, the French Communist party's protest caused the most displeasure here.

Edle's Charges. HAMBURG, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Ota Sk, deputy premier of Czechoslovakia until the Soviet-led occupation in 1968, who is on a brief West German vacation from his exile home in Zurich, told the Welt am Sonntag newspaper yesterday that the people convicted in the trials were among the reformers in the 1968 "Prague spring."

"Unfortunately these real reformers are unknown to the world public and could thus be placed before district and county courts under the most varied pretexts and sentenced to many years' imprisonment," he said.

"The known leading politicians of 1968 are allowed to be at liberty under the strictest controls, because their condemnation would create too much of a stir."

Mr. Sk added: "The ice age has come again. The press, television, films and theater are strictly censored in Czechoslovakia. Discussions are forbidden. The new regime is scared and has almost no supporters among the ordinary people."

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Egyptian Press Tells Russia Not to Try to Impose Its Will

CAIRO, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Egypt told Russia yesterday through its state-controlled press to stop trying to influence Cairo's policy toward Israel.

"It is not the right of the Soviet Union to define for Egypt its position regarding its right to recover its land" from Israel, Thar Abdel Kaddous, the editor of the newspaper *Al-Ahram*, said.

Political sources said Mr. Kaddous' article was perhaps the sharpest criticism of the Soviet Union since President Anwar Sadat ordered some 15,000 Russian advisers to leave the country last month.

The article was in apparent response to commentaries in the official Soviet press warning the Arabs of the dangers of rapprochement with the West.

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The Air War in Indochina

'Of the 6.3 million tons of bombs dropped on Indochina from 1965-1971, it is estimated that 600,000 tons were dropped on N. Vietnam, while 3.9 million were dropped on the South. The remainder went into Cambodia and Laos, much of it on the Ho Chi Minh trail.'

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK (NYT).—One of the intractable myths about the Vietnam war is that the nation's leaders drifted into it, unaware of where step-by-step decisions were leading. But as the scenario starts to unfold all over again, with massive bombing mounting toward the peak levels of the past, the myth needs close re-examination.

It was the introduction in February, 1965, of American air power on a large scale into the guerrilla war within South Vietnam that first transformed the role of the United States, from giving aid and the advice of a 24,000-man military mission into direct involvement in combat. Within weeks there began the sustained bombing of North Vietnam; organized units of the North Vietnamese Army invaded the South, and the United States committed ultimately more than half a million ground troops.

The week the American air war began, a visitor asked Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the U.S. military commander in Vietnam, whether the death and destruction already inflicted on the South Vietnamese countryside by American-built planes, some with American pilot-advisers aboard, would not escalate enormously now and prove self-defeating. Could the self-proclaimed American objective of "winning the hearts and minds of the people"—in what was more a political than a military operation—be achieved through the application of murderous firepower, which inevitably would kill innocent civilians as well as Viet Cong?

"We've looked into that problem," the general replied, "with the help of a study group sent out by RAND [the civilian research organization]. Our conclusion was that the use of such firepower was not a good idea."

"We've got the guns; let's get the bombs."

Evaluation Possible

Seven years and almost seven million tons of bombs later—more than three times the tonnage dropped by American planes in all theaters during World War II—the undoubted costs and the alleged gains can be evaluated.

The Cornell University Air War Study Group, a team of 21 scholars of many disciplines led by Raphael Littauer, professor of physics at Cornell, analyzed all the significant official and unofficial reports available on the American air war in Southeast Asia, its policies, its methods, its effectiveness—and its cost, both to the United States and the peoples of Indochina. They distributed their findings privately in November, 1971, and then revised and updated them for this publication by Beacon Press.

"The Air War in Indochina" is a cold, clinical study. But its revelations—many extrapolated from piecemeal data, then assembled like a jigsaw puzzle—are startling. Some of the most startling estimates were recently corroborated by a leak of the secret 546-page National Security Council study memorandum on Vietnam (NSM-1)—drafted in 1969 for President Nixon by eight government agencies and coordinated by Henry A. Kissinger and his staff. NSM-1 was printed in the Congressional Record of May 10 (p.B-4978) and May 11 (p.B-5009).

Mr. Littauer and his colleagues devote considerable attention to the bombing of North Vietnam. But what stands out in their study even more than the damage done to the enemy in the North is the devastation inflicted on our friends in the South.

Mostly in South

Of the 6.3 million tons of bombs dropped on Indochina from 1965-71, the Cornell group estimates that 600,000 tons were dropped on North Vietnam, while 3.9 million were dropped on the South. (The remainder went into Cambodia and Laos, much of it on the Ho Chi Minh trail.) Allied artillery, mortars, rockets, other ground weapons and naval guns pounded Indochina with an added 7 million tons of munitions in the same period, most of it in South Vietnam. South Vietnam is smaller than the state of Missouri.

The number of civilian casualties in North Vietnam was estimated by a 1967 CIA study cited in the Pentagon Papers at 29,000 for 1965-67. Two years later, in 1969, the Defense Department said in NSM-1 that "it has been estimated that approximately 50,000 civilians were killed in North Vietnam by U.S. air strikes."

In South Vietnam the casualties have been much higher. Sen. Edward Kennedy's subcommittee on refugees, relying on official reports, has estimated noncombatant casualties through April, 1971, from military action by the

U.S. and the Saigon government at a minimum of half a million persons, about one-third of them killed, a percentage of population that is more than double that suffered by German civilians under Allied bombing in World War II.

Vietnamese society has been completely dislocated by the bombing. In the North, urban populations have had to disperse. In the South, more than six million (about one-third of the population) are estimated to have become refugees. The number of urban Southerners (including those in squalid refugee shantytowns) has almost tripled to an estimated 40 percent of the population, making South Vietnam more urbanized than Sweden, Canada, the Soviet Union, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and all other Southeast Asian states.

Casualties Mount

Close air support of troops in action, often decisive in a conventional battle, can even be effective against guerrillas. But civilian casualties then mount. Guerrillas are highly mobile and hard to distinguish from the population—especially from fast-moving jet aircraft. Intelligence is often faulty. The Air Force is under pressure from ground units to use area weapons, such as napalm and cluster-bomb units, even against snipers. Area weapons, by definition, are indiscriminate.

Nevertheless, efforts were made, at the start, to limit civilian casualties. In August, 1966, after revelation of a dozen bombings of friendly troops and villages, Gen. Westmoreland appointed a board of senior officers to improve control procedures. "One misstep—one innocent civilian killed, one civilian wounded or one dwelling needlessly destroyed—is too many," his directive stated.

But long before this review, which led to no known result, the whole character of the air war had been altered by its sheer volume. From about 1,000 sorties in the month of January, 1965, before American air units were engaged, the rate had risen more than tenfold by the end of that year, and then doubled again by 1968 to more than 20,000 a month.

What was being struck? One of the extraordinary discoveries of the Cornell researchers was that in the end less than 10 percent of the U.S. fixed-wing air activity in South Vietnam killed, or injured, or destroyed, or otherwise inflicted support of troops in combat. More than 90 percent was used for "interdiction," a term that has been stretched far beyond attacks on supply routes to encompass harassment, reprisal, area saturation in Communist staging zones and, in regions where the Viet Cong were predominant, attacks "to influence the population; to cause them to move into areas under government control, or to make them stop supporting the insurgency."

In a guerrilla war, the study points out, the enemy "may live intermingled with the population or may actually be the population... To interdict such an enemy means to blanket all possible areas with firepower. Seen in this light, generalized interdiction in Vietnam takes on the character of strategic warfare.

The writer of this article, who won the 1956 Olympic women's discus throw for Czechoslovakia, is now an American citizen and carried the American flag in the opening ceremonies at Munich.

By Olga Connolly

MUNICH (NYT).—It's almost incredible that of all the Olympics I've attended as an athlete, this is the first one in which I've taken part in the opening ceremonies.

The reasons I didn't take part in the past were trivial—either I had a competition in the discus the following day or my shoes didn't fit and I didn't want to risk blisters. This time, none of that interfered. I knew I'd be marching in the ceremony, but I had no idea that I would be the United States flag bearer.

When athletes from the different sports elected me, it came as a surprise, and it moved me quite a bit because, prior to the meeting, I had gone through several rounds of speaking out against what I thought were injustices on the team. I was trying to bring to people's attention some aspects of our participation in the Olympics that would be appropriate, like peace.

I had spent the last week largely being held in disfavor

The Air War in Indochina. Revised Edition, Edited by Raphael Littauer and Norman Uphoff. Preface by Neil Sheehan. Illustrated, 389 pp., Boston, Beacon Press, Cloth \$8.95, Paper \$3.95.

The targets are not well enough defined to qualify as tactical objectives. Rather, the attacks are directed against the overall reserves of the insurgents, which are in the population itself, and against the will to continue the fight.

During the peak years of the air war in South Vietnam, when fighter-bombers accounted for as many as 20,000 strikes a month, B-52s flew less than 1,000 sorties monthly. But the Cornell team discovered that about half the actual tonnage of aerial munitions dropped on South Vietnam was delivered by B-52s. (It undoubtedly is far higher now, with about 300 B-52s (about half the Strategic Air Command force) engaged in bombing Indochina—a five-fold increase since February and twice the peak number engaged before 1971).

The penultimate in indiscriminate bombing is the area saturation attack by giant B-52 stratofortresses of the SAC, each dropping about one hundred 500-pound bombs within a fraction of a minute. Four typical six-plane missions can demolish an area equal to that destroyed by the Hiroshima atom bomb.

Information from the Cornell study and NSM-1 on the civilian devastation inflicted by the air war is fragmentary but revealing. By the end of 1967 about 70 percent of the villages in Quang Ngai Province in South Vietnam had been destroyed. During at least one period in 1968-69, about 90 percent of I Corps—the five northernmost provinces of South Vietnam—became a free fire zone.

Between 1966 and 1969, according to NSM-1, the U.S. Navy alone reported that it had destroyed almost 35,000 "structures" and damaged about 43,000.

The CIA in NSM-1 complained about the lack of systematic information on civilian damage but concluded on the basis of limited data that "the rural hamlets take a tremendous beating." It noted that an extended series of reports covering 8,870 of South Vietnam's hamlets revealed that each month 4 percent "are either bombed, strafed, defoliated or otherwise harmed during the course of friendly military operations. A higher percentage of hamlets would appear to experience one or more of these phenomena in a minor form. Extrapolation that these figures could suggest that the number of hamlet attacks over 12 months, including repetitions, may have exceeded 96 percent of the number of hamlets in those regions, if not in the country as a whole.

Mr. Littauer and his colleagues assert that "deliberate attacks on the civilian population were not part of the official policy" but evolved from a variety of "special situations." The military wanted to make selective attacks on the guerrillas while depriving them of the recruits, food and shelter provided by the population.

"The problem is often attacked in reverse," the study notes, "rather than driving the guerrillas away from the population. The population is moved away from those areas in which the insurgents are established."

Adopting Mao Tse-tung's simile that a guerrilla lives among the population "like a fish in the sea," this tactic has been described as "draining the sea away from the fish." This "strategic generation" permits the creation of "free fire zones" in which anyone remaining is considered the enemy.

(Criticism has brought an order to call free fire zones "specified strike zones," but the practice continues.) In other areas, after hostile sniper fire, sometimes from small marauding Viet Cong units long since departed—villages are warned by leaflet or loudspeaker, then bombed in reprisal and inundated with "I-told-you-so" leaflets. The pro forma advance approval of the Saigon-appointed province chief, usually an army officer, covers the operation with a fig leaf of propriety.

By the very nature of air warfare, human error and a wide variety of technical factors take their toll. A major element is euphemistically called "contingent ordnance," bombs dropped outside the target area subject to aerial reconnaissance, and somehow found 44 new fixed targets.

December's five-day, 1,000-sortie, strikes against North Vietnam, in retaliation for the downing of four Phantoms over northern Laos, was almost entirely in bad weather with the ground invisible. Pilots later called it "a farce" and "sheer insanity" not to wait better weather. President Nixon called it "very successful."

"When North Vietnam was first targeted, the Joint Chiefs of Staff found only eight industrial installations worthy listing," the Defense Intelligence Agency reported to Secretary Robert S. McNamara in November, 1965. Military-congressional pressure later made the target list a political football in what the Cornell study described as a "wholly artificial number game." Early in 1967, on Joint Chiefs of Staff urging, President Lyndon B. Johnson added a number of industrial targets within urban areas previously barred and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs reported that there were no important military targets left in the North; the only calculation possible would be the mining or bombing of ports and irrigation dikes and a land invasion of North Vietnam. Nevertheless, in July-August, 1967, presumably to blunt criticism from the Senate Armed Services Committee, President Johnson expanded the area subject to aerial reconnaissance, and somehow found 44 new fixed targets.

Sorties Allotted

The Air Force and Navy each were allotted a number of sorties fortnightly to avoid inter-service rivalry. As a result, many missions evidently have been flown in poor weather to secondary targets to meet that "quota." The list of fixed targets usually was exhausted quickly, and pilots then worked off their quotas on armed reconnaissance missions against trucks, railroad cars, barges and even less important targets—rather than dump their bombs in the ocean before landing. With worldwide threat levels soaring, such armed reconnaissance missions made up nearly three-fourths of the sorties over the North from 1965 and 90 percent by 1967.

Of all the tragedies in the devastation of Indochina from the air, perhaps the deepest lies in its overwhelming futility. The impact on the war of most of the bombing has been marginal at best and, more often, self-defeating.

The Joint Chiefs and the U.S. Command in Saigon claim in NSM-1 that the bombing of North Vietnam and Laos was effective because it destroyed 12 to 14 percent of the trucks and 20 to 35 percent of the supplies on the infiltration trails. But the CIA and the Office of the Secretary of Defense rejected that claim. The Kissinger summary noted: "OSD and CIA find that the enemy needs in South Vietnam—10 to 15 trucks of supplies per day (carrying 30 to 50 tons of weapons and ammunition)—are so small and his supply of war material so large that the enemy can replace his losses easily, increase his traffic flows slightly, and get through as much supplies to South Vietnam as he wants to in spite of the bombing." A study by the Pentagon's Office of Systems Analysis showed that while American attack

sorties against North Vietnam increased about fourfold between 1965 and 1969, Communist main forces in South Vietnam increased 75 percent in strength and ninefold in overall activity.

That the bombing stiffened North Vietnam's will to fight and reduced dissent at home is something on which all analysts agree. Economically, North Vietnam paradoxically also gained. Official Pentagon and CIA estimates show that aid from other Communist countries totaled four to six times as much as was destroyed. With vigorous road and rail building, even the capacity of the North Vietnamese transport network—a main target—increased under the bombing. The CIA reports that the mining of the area subject to the United States in lost aircraft alone (almost 1,100 planes) was 10 times the damage inflicted on North Vietnam by the 1965-68 bombing. And many crews were lost as well.

The military advised that a gloves-off bombing policy would solve the problem—advise President Nixon now has adopted. The mining of Haiphong and other ports and the removal of bombing restrictions on overland transport from China (including "high risks of civilian casualties") would have a decisive effect on the war, the generals insisted in NSM-1. But the CIA and the Office of the Secretary of Defense argued that "the overland routes from China could provide North Vietnam with enough material to carry on, even with an unlimited bombing campaign." Events seem to have proven them right, despite the laser homing devices and other "smart bombs" that recently have knocked out bridges and other difficult targets.

President Johnson was shown in the Pentagon Papers to have received "similar" cautions about his military advice as early as the fall of 1965 from Defense Secretary McNamara and in 1966-67 from the JASON study group of 47 of America's most distinguished weapons scientists. After analyzing nine alternative bombing strategies, which included mining the ports and attacking the irrigation and flood-control dikes, the study concluded: "We are unable to develop a bombing campaign in the North to reduce the flow of infiltrating personnel into South Vietnam."

Some dikes now are being hit, since bombing restrictions have been removed for targets nearby—an ominous hint that bombing could flood much of the country. The air war imposed other substantial strains on North Vietnam and a heavy penalty of human suffering on its population. Although the RAND Political Bureau suffers less, President Nixon may be gambling that Sino-Soviet feuding will hamper the flow of supplies and that the desire for accommodation with the United States may lead Moscow and Peking to exert enough leverage on Hanoi to bring about a negotiated settlement. But this has not succeeded in the past despite some Soviet help in the Paris talks in 1968.

In South Vietnam, the bombing has also been marginal in

value or self-defeating, except for the 10 percent or less devoted to close air support. The latter evidently has been decisive in enabling the South Vietnamese Army to avoid a major defeat in the recent Communist offensive.

A particularly futile use of air and artillery power has been in "isolated fire," bombs and shells used against places where the enemy might be, but without reliable information that he was there. Thus two of the Pentagon's former top systems analysts, Alain Enthoven and K. Wayne Smith disclosed in their "Time Means Is Enough" (Harper & Row, 1971) that probably fewer than 100 Communist troops were killed by unobserved fire in 1966, when 65 percent of the total tonnage of bombs and artillery shells was expended against such nontargets—at a cost of \$3 billion and significant alienation of Vietnamese civilians.

Useful Duds

For irony, one systems analysis study calculated that the 27,000 tons of dnd bombs and shells from such attacks could have provided the enemy with more explosives than he used in the mines and booby traps that killed more than 1,000 American troops that year. But Enthoven and Smith report that the only effect on the military of the study—and the later capture of a Communist training film on turning American duds into grenades—was an effort to improve munitions and reduce the dnd risk.

The military usefulness of most of the bombing hangs directly on the issue of American war crimes, something the Cornell scholars discuss but leave to the reader to judge. They note that detailed international law is lacking or outdated for air warfare. But grave violations can be inferred from the principles that govern the agreed rules of land and sea warfare. The more serious such violations they point out, is of the rule requiring a reasonable "proportionality" in warfare between the damage caused and the military gain sought or anticipated. There is no sign in the air war report of the fear, hatred and racial contempt for the Asian that played a role in the My Lai massacre by American ground troops. Nevertheless, the unstated conclusion that strikes out of Cornell's deadpan study is that the American air war in South Vietnam has included a long list of both officially sanctioned and officially ignored aerial war crimes.

How did this abuse of air power originate? Prof. Littauer and his colleagues believe it was not deliberate decisions that led to the vast over-employment of American firepower in Vietnam as much as it was a case of the vast "availability" of firepower.

Attacks by the United States and its allies on the enemy's population are not new in warfare. They were frequent in the strategic bombing of World War II, but a pretense was

made then that the targets were essentially military. Today, in the age of mutual nuclear deterrence, the main task of strategic air planners is to prepare openly to destroy the enemy's cities and urban population. All this undoubtedly has contributed to the ease with which the nation's leaders, military commanders and if young airmen have drifted into attacks on predominantly civilian targets in Vietnam. Killing from the air is a distant, impersonal affair to the pilot, not to mention the whole chain of command, back to the White House.

Somewhat, even as the ferocity of the air war has mounted, military and civilian leaders in the United States have managed to look the other way. A new report noted as early as mid-1971 that no regular tabulations of civilian casualties were being kept in South Vietnam. In early 1971 when the Kissinger staff drafted the 28 questions that produced the NSM-1 study for President Nixon, Question 19 asked: "How adequate is our information of the overall scale and incidence of damage to civilians by air attack?" The responses from the eight agencies questioned totaled up less than six pages of 546-page document. The summary stated: "Every agency except MACV/JCS [the U.S. military command in Saigon and Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington] agrees that the available data on war damage to civilian population is inadequate." The responses reveal that this is a very serious problem in need of further government attention and a study.

Now, three years later, a civilian casualty estimates South Vietnam exceeding the figures of 1967-68—it is evident from the Cornell study that indifference continues. "There are no spaces on bomb-damage assessment forms for reporting civilian damage," the Cornell study states. "The targets are assumed to be those described in the original briefing for the mission, however tentative their identification may have been. Jar proliferates. A hootch (not destroyed) becomes a 'milit structure,' a sampans is a 'war boat,' a village is a 'military installation.' The target is never a civilian. Intelligence accounts and estimates to influence even the thinking... Many of the participants eventually come to see the view that everything on ground (at least in some regions) is 'the enemy' and that all actions expended helps to 'save the lives of our boys.'"

Wider Inquiry

Mr. Littauer and his colleagues finished their book before the case of Gen. John D. Lavelle exposed the repeated bombing of North Vietnam—perhaps with wider military complicity—in violation of presidential orders. But it would be unlikely to alter their conclusion that official American policy rather than the aberrations of individuals, is primarily to blame for the air war's "unjustified devastation, reprisals, collective penalties and grave breaches of the proportionality rule, as well as widespread destruction of food crops—all war crimes in large scale." The Cornell scholars urge a public investigation of bombing policy, rather than war crime trials.

Congressional hearings on the Lavelle case could provide an opportunity for wider inquiry beyond the war crime trials. There is a crucial constitutional question that is pointed sharply in a brilliant preface to the Cornell study by Neil Sheehan, the Times reporter who brought the Pentagon Papers to publication. He notes that the low visibility of the air war (no journalists accompany the planes), its relatively low cost in dollars and American casualties, its responsiveness to centralized control, and its enormous destructive force have now made it possible for a American President "to conduct war with little reference to the wishes of the body politic at home."

More than Indochina is involved in the 1969 Nixon Doctrine. It is all of Asia seen to fulfill military commitments with air and sea power in support of local ground forces. Sound though this strategy may be for conventional war, has little value in an insurgent war. It can only lead again to the kind of tragedy whose epilogue is being acted out in this year's re-education of Vietnam in the city of Hanoi. The bombs, so it has proved illusory. The cause will all live with for the rest of their lives.

For Olga Fikotova Connolly, a Day With Deep Meaning



Mrs. Olga Fikotova Connolly, shown here watching the flight of a discus she threw during Olympic trials.

of Thomas Jefferson, and I thought of Dr. Martin Luther King. I thought of the Kennedy family and all the people nowadays who were seeking out their needs trying to keep our country on the path of peace.

The flag was feeling beautiful and cuddly, and I felt I

was in love with it. I wanted it to be the flag of peace, not the flag of war. I wanted it to be the flag of brotherhood, not a flag of a nation divided by intolerance.

We started to march. We entered the stadium, and I made a philosophical decision that it was going to be peace and

brotherhood that would prevail in the United States. For that, I said to myself, the American flag had to be carried very high.

I carried it as high as I could. At the moment, I carried a glimpse of the Soviet flag-bearer, who was a very large man, a heavyweight wrestler, and I saw some other flag bearers who were large men.

I thought that in order to make the flag of the United States as beautiful as I wanted to see it, we needed not only strong men but also very strong women. So I gripped the flag in one hand, and I also carried the flag in one hand, just like the men did.

As all the nations assembled in the grassy infield of the stadium, and the speeches and music and entertainment went on, the athletes, some of whom carried flowers, started to throw the flowers to one another.

They would shake out of their formations to shake hands or to embrace or to take a picture together; it was such a relaxed feeling. How beautiful all of us were together.

Dream of Hope

I started to dream. I was dreaming that through television, this spirit had emanated out of the gates of the Olympic

Village to every country and especially across the sea back home, and that the next morning, as Americans awakened, every American would somehow be touched by it.

I wished that morning people would come out of their homes, and they would meet—the whites, the browns, the blacks, the native Americans—and the only term they would have when referring to each other would be "Hello, brother, and hello, sister."

I wished that morning all the politicians would wake up and they would see and they would somehow have forgotten about the lobbyists, and they would wake up and say, "From now on, I have to work for my constituents, and what's best for them. I was thinking that President Nixon might wake up and be so affected by the Olympic spirit that, to honor all mankind, give hope to the world and establish himself as a true leader seeking peace, he would make an announcement that for the duration of the Olympic Games, he would stop all bombing in Southeast Asia."

At that point, the dream ended, and I started to believe my dreams. And as we walked out of the stadium, I again felt the mood of peace and brotherhood, and I lifted the flag and carried it as high as I could.

*«The important thing
in the Olympic Games
is not winning but taking part.
The essential thing in life
is not conquering
but fighting well.»*

*- Baron Pierre de Coubertin
The Olympic Creed*



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To all manufacturers, notice
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**L-72-MQ-6: Supply
of Equipment for
Airfield Lighting**
10:00 a.m. September 29, 1972

Notice: outlining prequalification
requirements were previously pub-
lished in this publication.

All documents will be received at
the Ministry Office for the
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Venezuela, Caracas-Venezuela.

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| Abell 8/15/72 | 35 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| Airline 7/28/72 | 22 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 |
| Alaska 7/28/72 | 288 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
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U.S. Five Routs Czechs in Debut For 57th in Row

By Jesse Abramson

MUNICH, Aug. 27 (UPI)—"We read that the world is bored with our unrelenting basketball success and want us out of the Olympics—break up the Yankees, so to speak," said Dwight Jones, an American player, well, if this is going to be our last Olympics we have vowed among ourselves to go out in style.

The U.S. team today started on the path to a stylish exit by shattering Czechoslovakia, 66-35. On the first day of competition, there was action in 13 of the 22 sports.

The first U.S. all-star crew rang up an important victory over the defending champions of West Germany in an eight-oared rowing heat. Louis Seif of Toledo, Ohio, won his first featherweight boxing bout with a unanimous decision over Maurice Apeng of France. Capt. Micki King of the Air Force held second place after the three compulsory springboard dives for women, and the U.S. women's gymnastic team surprised by taking a close third place behind Czechoslovakia and Hungary in its section after four compulsory exercises.

Sweden Sets Record Only two finals were held, and the United States did not get a whiff at a medal. Sweden accounted for the first 1972 Olympic record and the first of 195 gold medals when Ragnar Skanaker hit for 567 points in the free pistol test. By five points he eclipsed the Olympic record set in Mexico in 1968 by Grigori Kosykh, a Russian who placed eighth this time.

For the United States, Jimmie Dorsey, a 32-year-old gunnery sergeant in the Marine Corps Reserve, was 28th with 544, and Sgt. Hershel Anderson of Fort Benning, Ga., placed 34th with 540.

The flyweight division in weight-lifting, concluded late tonight, was the other final and there was no U.S. entry.

The U.S. basketball game drew the attention of many experts because there was so much uncertainty about the quality of

this squad of 12, an all-star selection. It is by far the youngest team (averaging 30.8 years), the tallest (averaging 6 feet 7 inches), and the least experienced in international play.

Only Perfect Record Can such an inexperienced group maintain the only perfect record in any Olympics, 56 straight victories in the seven basketball Olympics?

"We can and we will," said Dwight Jones, a 20-year-old from Houston who is the most internationally experienced on the squad because he was on the Pan-American Games team that lost a game to Cuba and the title to Brazil last year. Ten of the 12 players are undergraduates and six are sophomores.

The Americans answered much of the doubts by performing with poise, determination and the kind of rugged defense that three-time Olympic coach Hank Haas is famous for.

The Americans held the jittery Czechs to one field goal in the first 10 minutes, led by 34-12 at halftime and couldn't help easing off in the second half, although points can be important if the United States loses a game. It will play seven games in a round-robin, with two teams to qualify from each of two groups for the semifinals.

The United States had four men in double figures—Tom Henderson of New York with 16 points, Jones with 15 (and 7 rebounds), Kevin Joyce of Merrick, N.Y., with 12 and Jim Brewer of Maywood, Ill., with 10. Brewer shot 83 percent from the floor (5 of 6) and Jones hit on 6 of 8, but the team hit on only 45 percent of its shots.

Cubaans in Romp Ball control and defense are the hallmarks of the coached teams. The offense suffered by U.S. college players, but here it is allowed, as is more contact. Until the last three minutes, players go to the foul lines only for fouls in the act of shooting.

"In the Olympics, we must be competitive for at least 37 of the 40 minutes," the said. "We played tough for only 31 minutes today. We weren't bothered by the Czechs but we were in the second half. In 1968 we didn't become a ball club until the third game."

Commenting on the U.S. success in shutting off the middle lane, the said, "We don't want anybody coming down that middle unless he's a baller."

Jones had to translate this. "It means if a guy doesn't already have a fat lip we will give him one."

Jones, from his experience, said he had told his teammates "to expect anything and if we can't beat 'em, the referees will try to beat us."

Something to Prove Like the basketball team, the U.S. system had to prove something in their debut because this is the first all-star eight ever assembled by the United States. A U.S. varsity eight won from 1920 to 1966, and a club eight won in 1964, but a change was decreed after the Harvard team finished last in Mexico.

The U.S. eight beat West Germany and world champion New Zealand in the West German championships last month, and this time beat the Germans by a short margin in a thriller.

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FIVE-RINGED CIRCUS—Olympic flag is raised in Olympic Stadium Saturday, during opening ceremonies, by West German rowing 8, which won '68 gold medal at Mexico City.

U.S. Changes Goalies, Gains Soccer Tie, 0-0

By Bernard Kirsch

AUGSBURG, West Germany, Aug. 27 (UPI)—The trouble with being a goalie is that mistakes go on the scoreboard, but that's only if you make it into the game.

Shep Messing, on the bench without his box constrictors, today watched the perfection of second-string goalie Michael Ivanov as the United States played for a tie with favored Morocco and gained it, 0-0. Three times in the opening minutes the sub made diving saves and the U.S. soccer coach said he was proud of his country's first appearance in an Olympic soccer final since a new qualifying system was inaugurated in 1960.

Messing had led the U.S. team to West Germany with an evangelistic outlook: "If we do well, it will inspire the kids back home and help soccer. Pro soccer won't go if they continue to try and bring in Europeans. We have to have American heroes and if we can do something here, it will be great. In that sense, I feel I am playing for all those kids back home (in Boston, N.Y.) and all over the United States who play high school soccer."

Messing said that Americans make good goalies and that perhaps some day Europeans will come to the United States to import goalies, as the United States now imports Europeans for field goal kickers in football. "Imagine me being traded to

Seagren's Pole Ban Reversed MUNICH, Aug. 27 (UPI)—The International Amateur Athletic Federation Council overruled its two technical delegates to the Olympics and approved both the Catapole and the Skypole, which catapulted Bob Seagren to world record of 18 feet 5 3/4 inches.

The manufacturer proved that the new pole had only a modified wrapping, which made it lighter and stronger.

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Brilliant Pageantry Opens Games

By Red Smith

MUNICH, Aug. 27 (UPI)—To the accompaniment of a swinging dance band, booming cannon and the pop-pop-pop of sipping Bavarian whistles, the Olympic Games opened yesterday before 80,000 each customers with thousands of freeholders looking on from the crest of a mountain of rubble created by the bombs of World War II and collectively 800 million more watching by satellite television.

After 7,000 athletes from 121 nations marched into Munich's gaudy new stadium in an 80-minute parade, President Gustav Heinemann of West Germany mounted a pale blue rostrum festooned with yellow flowers and delivered in German the pronouncement that never varies.

"I declare open the Olympic Games celebrating the 20th Olympiad of the modern era."

The weather was brilliant, the color exuberant, the great crowd obviously enchanted and the whole splendid occasion free outwardly, at least—of political, racial and social undercurrents.

When the 2 1/2 hours of pageantry ended, the feeling seemed to be general that perhaps the next two weeks of competition in 22 sports would help heal some of the wounds of the past—during the memory of the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, which Adolf Hitler's propagandists made into a Nazi carnival, giving a happier meaning to the name of this city, which for 34 years has been synonymous with appeasement.

The torch arrives Ritually speaking, the high point was, as always, the arrival of the Olympic torch, lighted July 28 in Olympia in Greece and carried about 3,500 miles by an international relay team of 5,976 runners.

The torch arrived in Munich in the hands of a 19-year-old middle distance runner, did the last leg into the stadium, where he was joined by representatives of the four continents outside Europe—Jim Ryan of the United States, Derek Clayton of Australia, Kenji Kimihara of Japan and Kenya's Kipchoge Keino.

With Zahn leading and Ryan running last, they made a three-quarter turn of the synthetic track of brick-red Rehban to the foot of a golden stairway. There Zahn peeled off, leaped up 138 steps to the rim of the stadium and plunged his torch into a tall birdbath. Immediately flames burst from this receptacle, to burn day and night until the closing ceremony Sept. 10.

In this and other respects, devotees adhered faithfully to the liturgy prescribed for this quadrennial festival, but the choreographers worked in some new dyes.

Maypole Dance At one point the Games were welcomed to Munich by 3,200 boys and girls from 10 to 14 years of age bearing flowers and decorative hoops, which they platted. They occupied the entire 400-meter track, a half-mile of kids, eight abreast in yellow frocks and blue shorts, doing a delightful sort of Maypole dance to record.

Pole Wins Gold In Weightlifting MUNICH, Aug. 27 (UPI)—World champion Zygmunt Smolczer of Poland won the first weightlifting gold medal tonight when he won in the flyweight class by a margin of 1.5 kilograms with a total of 375.5 kilograms (744 pounds).

Hungarians took the other two medals, the silver going to Lajos Szucsics with 330 kilos and the bronze to Sandor Holczsereiter, with 327.5.

Burma's Gyi Aung, who earlier in the day established a record for the snatch with 105 kilos, finished in fifth place.

Soviet Women Take the Lead In Gymnastics From Wire Dispatches MUNICH, Aug. 27—The Soviet women's gymnastics team led a field of 19 with a total of 189.15 points today at the end of the first round of compulsory team exercises.

East Germany was second with 187.30 points, followed by Czechoslovakia and Hungary with 182.15 points each. The United States was fifth with 182.10 points.

The compulsory exercises consisted of the short horse, uneven bars, balance beam and floor exercises.

The standings of other teams included Japan sixth, 179.10; Romania seventh, 179; West Germany eighth, 177.50; Bulgaria ninth, 174.80; the Netherlands tenth, 174.50.

The Russians were led by Tamara Lazukovich and Ludmila Turichkova, the world champion. The East Germans were led by two medalists from the 1968 Games, Karin Janz and Erica Zuchold.

Performances in the team events will count towards the forthcoming individual competitions, and here Miss Lazukovich (38.25) just led Miss Janz (38.15), Miss Turichkova (38.05) another Russian, Olga Korbut, and Miss Zuchold.

All the Russians are in the first 10.

ed singing of a boys choir doing a ditty with lyrics by England's Geoff Chancer.

Mexico, host to the last Olympics in 1968, sent a Mariachi band and dancers who swirled and capered through a folkloric ballet that shouted with color.

When these dancers withdrew, 40 Bavarian "Gossenschnaier" appeared, wearing great snaky whips which they snapped in unison. The sound of their whips, confined under the stadium's acrylic glass roof and thung back in echoes, was like fireworks on the Fourth of July.

Behind them came a troupe of "schupplatter," guys wearing half-column leather pants called lederhosens and slapping their britches.

Local Color These touches of local color were extras provided in addition to such traditional bits of window dressing as the release of 5,000 doves. They were accessories ornamenting the pageant of youth that is always the centerpiece of the show.

The march-in is the thing. As always, it was led by the delegates from Greece, where the Olympic idea originated, and after that proceeded in alphabetical order—except that the host nation comes last. The order is alphabetical, that is, in a language that spells Egypt "Aegyptien" and the Virgin Islands "Jungferninseln."

The marchers arrived brief moments after the opening fanfare had been sounded by eight characters in lederhosens and lederhosen hats blowing on "alpenhorners," which are wooden trumpets that look like 15-foot meerschaum pipes. Each team was led by a standard-bearer, a girl in white hot pants. Behind her came the national colors, carried in Greece's case by the first pole vaulter who ever cleared 16 feet, Christos Papanicolaou of San Jose State.

The Greeks wore blue blazers, white slacks; next came Egypt in maroon blazers and gray pants; the Ethiopians wore white caftans; Albania's flag-bearer was Asedine Ased, a middle-distance runner in peasant dress over her white trousers with white boots.

Shapely Ladies Atletes from Bermuda wore, naturally, yellow Bermuda shorts but added the coconut straw hat favored by Sam Snead. From ex-liberated Denmark came stately, shapely ladies looking as trim and sexy in red miniskirts as the French girls looked in theirs.

As usual, most flags were dipped as they passed the Tribune of Honor, where President Heinemann sat. But not all of them. East Germany's banner definitely did not bob. Neither did that of the United States, carried at arm's length in the strong right hand of Olga Rikotova, Connolly, the discus thrower who comes from once for her native Czechoslovakia and is now representing America for the fourth time. The Stars and Stripes haven't been lowered since 1908 when the flag bearer, an Irishman in England, de-

clared: "This flag dips for earthly king."

When Harold Connolly, Olga hammer-throwing husband, was invited to carry the flag to aft years ago in Mexico, he agreed but said: "Of course, I'll dip it. Rather than vary custom, I'll brass gave the job to a member of the women's fencing team."

There were 124 nations listed in the program, but Jordan, Libya, and Sierra Leone didn't show. Their absence was not explained, cause All of those who did appear were apologetic, with the loudest cheers going to those with the most mercurymen in the stands.

This whole section blossomed here with little flags bearing the rising sun when Japan's delegation came by, and when the Russians came they were saluted by spectators waving East German flags.

If the freeholders on the hill outside the stadium also applauded, they were too far away to be heard. Just south of the play-lump is a cone-shaped mound of Jew-funk piled there during "Munich's Most-war clean-up. It is green going with grass now, but yesterday it was black with people.

From the distance, they couldn't have seen much. Probably they got no more than a glimpse of Helmut Schuller, who comes from a German hunker who took the few Olympic oath for all the athletic prowess promising to play fair. Two locations for them. She has dark hair and blue eyes and is something of a seer.

Defending Olympic champion Grigori Kosykh of the Soviet Union, who holds the main title with 572 points, came eighth with 555 points. Whig Fourth, was Polish Army officer Rajmonek Stanushtak, with 559 points, and East German Harald Vollmar came fifth with 558.

"That was my best score ever," Skanaker said, of the free pistol event at Berlin. "I shot 50 meters from the target, it was 600 points."

Outgoing IOC president Avery Brundage, did hang the gold medal around Skanaker's neck at a ceremony at Hochbrunn, six kilometers north of the Olympic ground.

U.S. 8 Beats West Germans in Rowing Heat MUNICH, Aug. 27 (UPI)—U.S. oarsmen, trying to recover from their showing at the Olympics in Mexico in 1968, qualified today for only two semifinals, but one of them was in the prestigious eight class. The U.S. team outdistanced the 1968 gold medalist, West Germany, in a qualifying heat.

The U.S. eight, with Paul Hoffman of New York calling the strokes, clocked 6:06.01 minutes to beat West Germany by more than four seconds. It was the first eighth time of the day.

The powerful New Zealand team won the second heat, and the only slightly slower Soviet team won the third. In all, Soviet oarsmen advanced to the semifinals in all seven Olympic rowing events.

They led a lot of other countries in qualification trials over part course built five miles north of Munich for these games.

East Germany qualified for semifinals Thursday in eight events. West Germany in 15 events, Czechoslovakia and New Zealand in three each and 12 other countries in one or two events. Used.

All losers today get an 11th chance to advance in repechage events.

In the single sculls, Alberto Inda of Argentina maintained his unbeaten record and showed he is a serious challenger for the only major championship which elude him so far.

The singles sculls attraction of entries from 18 countries, divided into three heats, with Demidov of Bulgaria winning their heat, and Yuri Malchev of the Soviet Union and Jordan Valtchev of Bulgaria winning their heat, each.

The closest thing to an upset came in a double sculls heat where Britain's Pat Delafield and Tim Crooks beat the European champion, Joachim Boehmer, and Hans-Ulrich Schmidt of East Germany by more than 10 seconds.

There is nothing we can do about it," said U.S. wrestling coach William Farrell. "It is just a matter of interpretation and we can't change it at this point or they would have the whole country of Russia to fight about it."

"They did throw the referees out. But all it means is that they will be more equitable next time. It's the first time I've ever seen a referee thrown out from this type of thing."

The action against the Turkish Demirel, was taken by the International Boxing Association (IBA).

Taylor, the National Collegiate Athletic Association champion from Iowa State, was twice cautioned by the referee, who Medved was not cautioned during the match. Medved won, point to 3.

Another super-heavyweight win was West German Willi Dietrich, who has won medals in the last four Olympics. He light heavyweight champion Ronald Petrov from Bulgaria, a bout against Dietrich's Grinstead with a second-round pin.

Women's team compenarities after four exercises:

1. Soviet Union 187.30
2. East Germany 187.30
3. Czechoslovakia and Hungary 182.15
4. Poland 182.10
5. Japan 179.10
6. Romania 179.50
7. Bulgaria 174.80
8. Netherlands 174.50

Women's team compenarities in women's compenarities:

1. Tamara Lazukovich, Soviet U.S. 38.25
2. Karin Janz, East Germany 38.15
3. Ludmila Turichkova, Soviet U.S. 38.05
4. Olga Korbut, Soviet Union 37.90
5. Erica Zuchold, East Germany 37.85
6. A. Holczsereiter, Poland 37.75
7. Ljudov Burda, Soviet Union 37.65
8. Kira Sushko, Soviet Union 37.20
9. E. Schuller, East Germany 36.90
10. A. Kozlov, Soviet Union 36.80

Olympic Schedule

MUNICH, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—The program of Olympic events tomorrow:

Basketball—preliminary round.

Modern pentathlon—fencing, shooting—Small-bore rifle, prone position, final. Other events.

Gymnastics—Women's events.

Hockey—preliminary round.

Wrestling—preliminary rounds.

Swimming—Men's and women's events; finals of men's 200-meter butterfly, women's 200-meter individual medley and men's 4x100 meter.

Water polo—preliminary round.

Yachting—opening ceremony.

Volleyball—preliminary round.

Boxing—preliminary bouts.

Canoeing—Men's kayak singles final, men's Canadian singles final.

Weightlifting—Bantam-weight sessions.

Soccer—Preliminary matches.

Soviet, U.S. Boxers Win In Openers

MUNICH, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Boris Kusnezov of the Soviet Union today scored the first knockout and Louis Seif of Toledo, Ohio got the U.S. squad off to a winning start in the first session of Olympic boxing.

Kusnezov, a schoolteacher from Astrakhan, knocked out Harouna Lago of Niger in the first round of the featherweight contest. Seif, a 21-year-old factory worker, gained a unanimous decision over left-handed Maurice Aravang, a Tahitian-born Frenchman, in another featherweight bout.

Seif said he was more troubled by his slippery boots than by the southerly style of the Frenchman. "I lost my balance several times," he said.

U.S. coach Bobby Lewis, happy "that the first fight was over," said, "We must do something to stop the boys slipping in the ring. Maybe we'll look for boots with rubber soles."

Seif floored the Frenchman in the first round with a right uppercut and a left hook. The scores of the five judges were 60 to 56, 60 to 58, 59 to 57 and 60 to 56.

The victory gave Seif a berth in the round of 32. Seif's next opponent will be Angelos Theot, a stocky Greek, who won a unanimous decision over Yemane Lema of Ethiopia.

World champion Yugoslavia beat Italy 42-72. Kramir Cotic, thought to be the best basketball player in Europe, scored 28 points for Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union beat Senegal 94-32.

Spain beat Australia 79-74. Puerto Rico beat West Germany, 31-74.

FIELD HOCKEY—At Munich West Germany beat Belgium 5-1; Pakistan beat France 3-0; Malaysia beat Uganda 2-1; and Spain and Argentina drew 1-1.

group A matches. Australia and New Zealand drew 0-0; India and Holland drew 1-1; Poland beat Kenya 1-0; and Great Britain beat Mexico 6-4 in group C matches.

Bulgaria beat South Korea 3-0.

WATER POLO—At Munich Yugoslavia beat Canada 12-4 and Cuba beat Mexico 6-4 in group A matches; Greece beat Australia 7-1 and Hungary beat the Netherlands 5-0 in group B matches; and Spain beat Japan 6-4 and the Soviet Union beat Italy 4-1 in group C matches.

The United States beat Romania, 4-2.

سكربتات الأهل

Horton Connects in 11th

gers' Homer Beats Twins, 5-3

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27 (AP)—Horton's two-run homer in the 11th inning today beat the Twins 5-3 in a doubleheader game of a doubleheader.

Horton followed J. Malone off Twins' pitcher, Fred L. Williams, and hit the final two runs of the 11th inning. Horton's homer was the first of a doubleheader. Horton's homer was the first of a doubleheader. Horton's homer was the first of a doubleheader.

Baseball 2, Orioles 1
Reggie Jackson, who had singled in the first run, drove home the winning tally with an eighth-inning double as the Oakland A's won at home against Baltimore, 2-1.

Dodgers 7, Pirates 4
In the National League, Chris Cannizzaro's two-run double in the eighth inning snapped a 4-4 tie and gave the Los Angeles 7-4 road victory over Pittsburgh.

Reds 7, Phillies 2
Joe Morgan and Pete Rose had three hits apiece to power Cincinnati to a 7-2 home victory over Philadelphia.

Astros 5, Expos 2
Jesus Alou drive in two runs with a triple and single in leading Houston to its first victory over Len Durocher, an 8-2 home triumph over Montreal.

Cardinals 9, Padres 2
Pitcher Rick Wise, buoyed by six runs in the first inning, three of which scored on his own double, scattered seven San Diego hits while hurling St. Louis to a 9-2 victory at home. Wise, who has lost 10 one-run games this season, raised his record to 11-14.

Mets 13, Braves 5
Tom Seaver survived one shaky inning and hit one of four New York home runs en route to his 13th victory in a 13-5 road triumph over Atlanta.

Cubs 9, Giants 2
Don Kessinger, whose two errors allowed San Francisco to score two runs, snapped a seventh-inning tie with a two-run single to give Chicago a 9-2 home victory.

A's Get Matty Alou
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27 (UPI)—The St. Louis Cardinals sent outfielder-first baseman Matty Alou to the Oakland Athletics today in exchange for outfielder Bill Voss. The move was made to complete the Cards' purchase of relief pitcher Diego Segui from Oakland in June.

The Cardinals also acquired the contract of lefty pitcher Steve Easton from the A's Birmingham farm club.

Alou, a starter with the Cards, led the team regulars this year with a .314 batting average.

Major League Standings

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Eastern Division | | | |
| Detroit | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Baltimore | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Boston | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Cleveland | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Milwaukee | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Western Division | | | |
| Chicago | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Oakland | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Kansas City | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| California | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Texas | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |

Saturday's Results

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| Kansas City 3, New York 3 |
| Boston 7, Texas 6 |
| Detroit 1, Minnesota 3 (2d. rain) |
| Chicago 3, Atlanta 2 |
| Baltimore 5, Oakland 1 |
| California 7, Cleveland 1 |

Friday's Results

| |
|---------------------------|
| New York 4, Kansas City 1 |
| Baltimore 5, Oakland 1 |
| Cleveland 3, California 1 |
| Chicago 2, Minnesota 1 |
| San Francisco 1, Boston 1 |

Sunday's Games

| |
|----------------------------------|
| Detroit 5, Kansas City 6 (1st.) |
| New York 7, Kansas City 6 (1st.) |
| Oakland 2, Baltimore 1 |
| Minnesota 3, Atlanta 2 |
| Milwaukee 4, Chicago 2 |
| Cleveland 4, California 1 |

National League

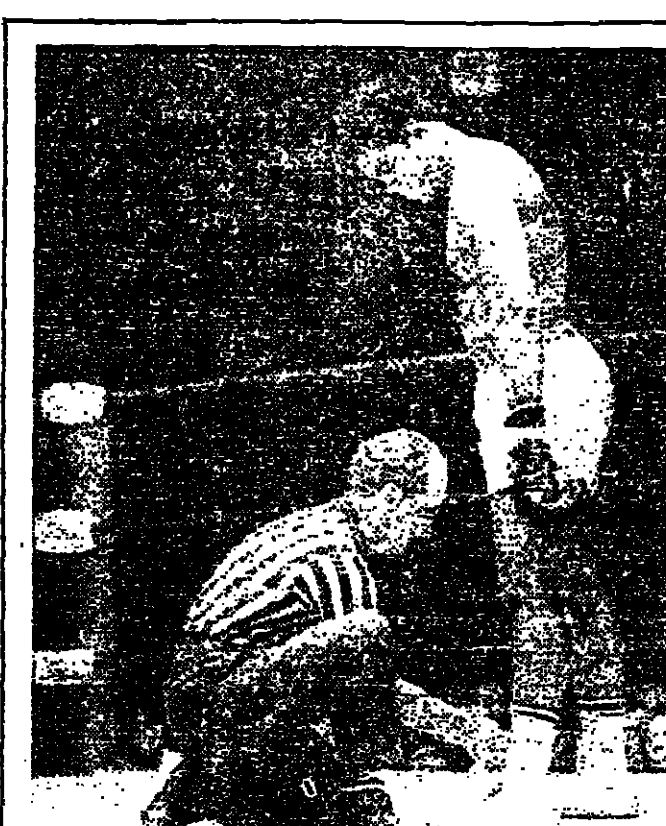
| Eastern Division | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Pittsburgh | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Chicago | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| New York | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| St. Louis | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Montreal | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Philadelphia | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Western Division | | | |
| Cincinnati | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Los Angeles | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| San Diego | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| Atlanta | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |
| San Francisco | W 1 | L 1 | Pct. .500 |

Saturday's Results

| |
|------------------------------|
| San Francisco 11, Chicago 2 |
| Pittsburgh 3, Los Angeles 2 |
| St. Louis 7, San Diego 4 |
| Atlanta 4, New York 3 |
| Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 1 |
| Montreal 4, Houston 1 |

Sunday's Games

| |
|------------------------------|
| San Francisco 11, Chicago 2 |
| Pittsburgh 3, Los Angeles 2 |
| St. Louis 7, San Diego 4 |
| Atlanta 4, New York 3 |
| Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 1 |
| Montreal 4, Houston 1 |



FIT TO BE TIED—Referee Tom Kelley ties shoe lace of former heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali in exhibit against Alonzo Johnson in Baltimore.

After a Loss in 13 Innings

Scott's Hits Lead Brewers To a Split With White Sox

From Wire Dispatches.
MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—George Scott singled, doubled, tripled and drove in two runs and Frank Linzy batted starter Jim Colborn out of ninth-inning trouble as the Milwaukee Brewers beat the Chicago White Sox, 4-0, for a split of their doubleheader yesterday.

Ed Spiezio's run-scoring single, his second run batted in of the game capped a two-run rally in the 13th inning as the White Sox won the opener, 3-1.

Linzy replaced Colborn in the ninth inning after the right-

Saturday

hander gave up his second and third hits of the game with one out. The only hit off Colborn until then was a line single to right leading off the seventh by Dick Allen, who started Chicago rallies in the first game.

Orioles 5, A's 1
A ninth-inning throwing error by Tim Lincecum let Brooks Robinson score the lead run and opened the door to a four-run inning as Baltimore beat Oakland, 5-1.

Robinson led off against loser Rolfe Fingers (4-6) with his second double of the game in Oakland. After Dave Johnson struck out and Johnny Oates was intentionally walked, Tommy Davis batted for winning pitcher Pat Dobson (15-12) and grounded to shortstop.

Bert Campaneris flipped to Cullen for a force at second but the relay to first was wild. After a stolen base and a walk, two more Orioles runs crossed when center-fielder Reggie Jackson lost Paul Blair's fly to the sun. Terry Crowley singled in Blair for the final run.

Tigers 5, Twins 3
Aurelio Rodriguez blasted a two-run homer in the 11th inning to break a 3-3 tie and give Detroit a road victory over Minnesota.

Rookie Bobby Darwin gave the Twins a 3-1 lead in the sixth with a 393-foot homer to left, but the Tigers tied it in the eighth on RBI singles by Willie Horton and Jim Northrup. Mickey Lolich started for Detroit and once again failed to get his 20th victory. He left in the sixth.

The second game of the doubleheader was rained out.

Red Sox 7, Rangers 6
Pinch hitter Phil Gagliano doubled down the left field line to score Ben Oglivie and John Kennedy and cap a five-run rally in the ninth inning that gave Boston a 7-6 home victory over Texas. Relief pitcher Don Newhouser received credit for the victory, raising his record to 4-2.

Royals 6, Yankees 3
In New York, John Mayberry's three-run homer capped a five-run third inning that carried Kansas City to a 6-3 victory over New York.

Angels 7, Indians 1
Bob Oliver drove in four runs with a homer and a single as California knocked out 19-game winner Gaylord Perry in the second inning en route to a 7-1 home victory over Cleveland.

Cardinals 9, Padres 3
In the National League, Lou Brock collected four hits in helping Bob Gibson to his 15th victory as St. Louis defeated San Diego, 9-3, at home.

Braves 7, Mets 6
Darrell Evans' three-run homer in the fifth inning lifted Atlanta to its fifth straight victory, 7-6, over New York in Atlanta. The Mets had scored five runs for the eighth inning, but relief pitcher Ray Seadecki could not hold the Braves.

Astros 6, Expos 5
In Houston, Cesar Cedeno's two-run double in the ninth inning drove in the winning run as Houston beat Montreal, 6-5. Pinch-hitter Norm Lirio reached base on a fielder's choice and Roger Metzger singled off reliever Mike Marshall to start the winning rally. The runners advanced on a wild pitch and

In NFL Exhibition

Cowboys Topple Jets On Morton Pass, 34-27

From Wire Dispatches.
DALLAS, Aug. 27.—Quarterback Craig Morton rallied the Dallas Cowboys to their 15th consecutive victory last night with a 12-yard touchdown pass to running back Mike Montgomery with 2:34 left, for a 34-27 National Football League exhibition victory over the New York Jets.

The Cowboys, who trailed, 27-13, early in the fourth quarter, scored three touchdowns in eight minutes more than five minutes. Montgomery scored twice on runs of a yard as Morton set up the touchdowns with long passes.

The Cowboys jumped to a 7-0 lead on a 54-yard touchdown from Morton to flanker Ron Sellers, but the Jets rallied behind running back John Riggins and quarterback Joe Namath to take a 20-7 lead at the half before a sellout crowd of 65,385.

The winning touchdown was set up when Jet second-string quarterback Al Woodall, who played the second half, was intercepted by free safety Cliff Harris, who returned 37 yards to the Jet 12-yard line.

Vikings 20, Browns 17
The Minnesota defense spoiled Bill Nelsen's exhibition season debut by picking off two of his third-quarter passes to set up touchdowns in a 20-17 road victory over Cleveland.

Nelsen completed six of 18 passes for 47 yards and was intercepted twice. The first came when defensive end Carl Eller batted a pass to Bob Lurtsema. The Vikings marched 32 yards in three plays with Clinton Jones going 14 yards for the touchdown.

Later, Jeff Simon deflected a pass intended for Earl Hooker and Ed Sharckman intercepted. The Vikings moved 25 yards in four plays with Fran Tarkenton running the final six.

Chargers 16, Saints 14
Rookie Bill McClard booted a nine-yard field goal with 5:36 to play to lift San Diego to a 16-14 road exhibition victory over New Orleans.

McClard, from Arkansas, had kept the Chargers in the game earlier with an 18-yard field goal and a 40-yarder.

Colts 16, Steelers 13
In Tampa, Fla., Mike Curtis intercepted a Pittsburgh pass and set up a 20-yard field goal by Jim O'Brien to give Baltimore a 16-13 victory.

Taylor in Finals
In a men's semifinal match yesterday Roger Taylor of England defeated third-seeded Jimmy Connors of Baltimore, 111, 7-6, 6-1, 4-6, 1-6, 7-6. The match lasted three hours at the Merion Cricket Club.

Taylor plays Australia's Mal Anderson for the \$2,000 prize today. Anderson gained the final Friday with a 3-6, 6-2, 6-2, 4-6, 6-0 victory over second-seeded Mark Cox of England.

All-Russian Final

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 27 (AP)—The first all-Russian tennis final on U.S. soil was set up in the Eastern Grass Courts tennis tournament yesterday as Olga Morozova defeated Linda Tuero of Louisiana, 6-2, 6-3, in one semifinal while Marina Kreshina beat Mrs. Carole Graebner of New York, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. Morozova, 22, and Miss Kreshina, 19, both former Wimbledon junior champs, meet in the finals today at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club here.

In the men's division, top-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania entered the finals by winning, 6-3, 6-7, 7-5, from Ian Fletcher of Australia.

The second men's semifinal was halted by rain in the first set with second-seeded Manuel Orantes of Spain tied with Bob McKinley of Missouri, 3-3.

In play Friday, Orantes defeated Brazil's Thomas Koch, 6-2, 6-2, in 35 minutes and McKinley beat Dick Stockton of New York, 7-6, 3-6, 7-5.

Managerial Switch of The Hat for The Lip

os Replace Walker With Durocher

N. Aug. 27 (AP)—The Houston Astros replaced manager Harry Walker with Durocher yesterday as named to replace Walker as Houston Astros.

63 years old, who as manager of the Astros during the last month, took Astros to today's last game in the National League Western Division.

Walker became the Astros manager on July 18, 1968, succeeding Grady Hatton.

"Most Dedicated"
"Harry Walker is one of the most dedicated baseball men I've ever known," Richardson said of Walker, who had a 355-353 overall record with the Astros. "I told him to go home and think about it and if he wanted to stay with the Astros, I'd have a place for him."

Durocher brings a reputation for winning and controversy to the Astros. He was named manager of the team in 1959, his managerial debut, and in 1961 and 1964. He was manager of the Dodgers from 1959 to 1968 and then manager of the New York Giants until 1968. Durocher coached for the Los Angeles Dodgers four seasons (1961-65), when he took over at Chicago.

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2 and 1 Victory Is Worth \$40,000

klaus Beats Beard in Match Play Golf

ST. N. C., Aug. 27 (UPI)—Nicklaus bested Frank Beard today to win the Professional Match Play for his sixth victory of the year.

Nicklaus, 34, won the match 2 and 1 in a match in which Beard was able to win only one hole of the 14 played.

In the afternoon, Nicklaus again displayed his mastery in match play by eliminating Lee Trevino, a four-time PGA champion, in a four-hole playoff.

Thompson had posted a surprise victory in the morning round by beating Jerry Beard, the fourth-highest man in this season's earnings list, 1 up.

Beard Gains
Then Beard, who has not fared well in major championships this year, missing the cut in the U.S. Open and more recently in the Westchester Classic, put out Lee Trevino by 2 and 1 in an afternoon quarterfinal.

A bug flew into Trevino's eye at the fourth hole but he declined to have a physician look at it. Beard was 1 over par when they finished and commented, "How many times can you beat Trevino with a score like that?"

While the Liggett & Myers \$100,000 Open was continuing on the same course, Hickey turned back Dave Stockton, the 1960 PGA champion, by 3 and 1, to become the other semifinalist.

Meanwhile, Dave Graham of Australia, Larry Ziegler and Jerry McGee were tied for the 64-hole lead in the L & M Open at 212.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

| FRIDAY'S GAMES | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| AMERICAN LEAGUE | | | |
| Kansas City | 100 | 000 | 1-2 |
| New York | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| Baltimore | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| Chicago | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| St. Louis | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| Atlanta | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| Philadelphia | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| San Francisco | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| Los Angeles | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| San Diego | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| Minnesota | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| Milwaukee | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| Cleveland | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| California | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| Texas | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| Oakland | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Pittsburgh | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| Chicago | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
| New York | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
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| Montreal | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
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| SATURDAY'S GAMES | | | |
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| St. Louis | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |
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| Oakland | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |

| SUNDAY'S GAMES | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|
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| NATIONAL LEAGUE | | | |
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| San Diego | 000 | 000 | 1-2 |

